

PEOPLE

S. Ballerina Injured in Her Leningrad Debut... Susan Jaffe, the first American ballerina invited to perform with the Kirov Ballet...

The actor Peter O'Toole has been made a commander of the French Order of Arts and Letters by Culture Minister Jack Lang...

In its January issue, Life magazine takes a look back at the year. Among the choices for the year's best are Florence Griffith Joyner, Michael Pfeiffer, 31, the mobster who had hot roles in 'Mean Streets' and 'Tequila Sunrise'...

Andrew Lloyd Webber's 'Cats'... 'Phantom of the Opera'... 'Evita'... 'The Phantom of the Opera' has been produced for the first time in London...

THE EXECUTIVE... ACCESS VOUCHER... PING... VICES... FREE... LIGHTS... CLASSIFIED... KIOSK... COURT ASSAILS McCARREN ACT... LOS ANGELES (NYT) — A judge ruled Thursday that key sections of the McCarran-Walter Act, which allows deportation of foreigners for advocating world communism, are unconstitutional...

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Down Close... The Dollar in New York... DM 1.7738... Pound 1.7985... Yen 124.85... FF 6.054

AFRICA... AUSTRALIA... NEW ZEALAND... SOUTH AMERICA... THE MIDDLE EAST

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1988



A crater where houses used to stand marks the jet's path as it fell in fragments on Lockerbie, Scotland, killing people in cars and homes.

Anti-Terror Unit Investigates Bomb Link in Pan Am Crash

By Craig R. Whitney... LONDON — The Pan American World Airways plane that crashed in Scotland blew apart 31,000 feet in the air, scattering wreckage in a wide arc up to 80 miles from the area of the main impact, the authorities said Thursday.

An official with the British Airline Pilots Association said he believed that a terrorist bomb was responsible for the crash. A pro-Iranian group called news agencies in London on Thursday to claim that it caused the crash in revenge for the U.S. military's shooting down of an Iranian airliner in the Gulf in July.

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles H. Price 2d, said Thursday at the crash site that the fact that the plane had split into several sections "would indicate a mid-air explosion." "Whether that turns out to be the fact after appropriate investigation is a matter for the authorities to determine," he said. The plane would have gone down in the sea if prevailing winds had not led the pilot to select a northerly route that took it over Scotland, according to air traffic officials.

Mr. Channon, speaking Thursday afternoon in Parliament, said: "Shortly after seven o'clock, when the aircraft was 20 miles northwest of Carlisle and two minutes after the last radio contact, the controller at Prestwick observed the disintegration of the aircraft."

The plane, a 747, was on the London-to-New York leg of Pan American's Flight 103, which originated in Frankfurt with a smaller 727 jet. Baggage and passengers from the 727 were transferred to the larger plane at Heathrow Airport in London late Wednesday afternoon.

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The chief UN officer for Namibia, Berni Carlsson, was killed en route to a UN ceremony, Page 5.

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"The Scottish air traffic control center had no indication of any other aircraft in the vicinity at the time," Mr. Channon said.

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U.S. Alerted Diplomats to Threat

By Don Oberdorfer... WASHINGTON — The State Department said Thursday that a very specific tip about the possible bombing of a Pan American jetliner en route from Frankfurt to the United States was received by the U.S. Embassy in Helsinki on Dec. 5.

A State Department spokeswoman, Phyllis E. Oakley, said that the anonymous caller in Helsinki identified the likely suspects as being connected with the breakaway Palestinian terrorist group led by Abu Nidal.

An official said that the Finnish authorities had dismissed the tip as the work of a crank. But Mrs. Oakley said the U.S. government had taken the tip seriously enough to alert the Federal Aviation Administration and U.S. embassies and regional security officers in Europe and other areas.

She said that the warning was posted on the bulletin board in the U.S. embassy in Moscow, but did not know if it had been posted elsewhere. She said that it was up to each embassy to decide how the warning would be handled.



Catherine Crossland, a Syracuse University cheerleader, weeping at a pre-game observance in Syracuse, New York, for 38 university students returning on the jet from a European university program.

U.S. Weighs Strike on Libyan Complex

By Lou Cannon and David Ottaway... WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is "extremely concerned" about a huge chemical weapons factory in Libya and has not ruled out using military force against it, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Thursday.

However, a senior administration official familiar with the issue said that military action was one of several options that had been discussed within the government and with U.S. allies, but that such action was "not under active consideration."

"The president was quite clear that military action is an option," the president's spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater said. "We're not ruling it out." He made his comments in answer to reporters' questions about comments Mr. Reagan had made in a television interview.

The United States "is extremely concerned about production facilities in Libya," Mr. Fitzwater said, "which we believe can produce enormous quantities of chemical weapons." "The thrust of our consultations is to establish what we know about this plant and to raise the issue as a menace to world peace and to make this a major item of consideration at the Jan. 7 conference," a senior official said. "It's also true that we are not ruling out a military option, but the thrust is the international conference."

Congressional and U.S. intelligence sources have said that the United States has taken aerial photos of the chemical weapons facility. These sources said the complex is now heavily defended by Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles. One military option that has been talked about, according to these sources, is to use cruise missiles fired from planes or ships off the coast of Libya rather than risk the loss of aircraft or the possible capture of pilots by the Libyans.

The secretary of the 21-member Arab League on Thursday warned the United States not to launch a military attack on Libya. Agence France-Presse reported from Tunis. The secretary said Washington should resist "the temptation to repeat the error it committed in April 1986, when it committed an act of aggression against an Arab state, a full member of the United Nations and several regional organizations, notably the Arab League."

["The statement said that "the United States itself possesses the largest stock of chemical arms in the world." See GAS, Page 6

Chaos Descends on a Village A Quiet Evening Turned Into a Hellish Nightmare

By Edward Cody... LOCKERBIE, Scotland — Ronald Miller and his wife, Jane, were watching television Wednesday night when an explosion roared with such rage that the concussion sent him plunging head first into the screen.

Mr. Miller, 64, a retired plasterer, had been propelled from the beginnings of a tranquil Scottish evening directly into a nightmare. A Boeing 747 jumbo jet en route from London to New York had disintegrated over Lockerbie, spewing fiery pieces of metal and chunks of aircraft onto the village and dumping bodies across the adjoining countryside.

A large piece of wing hurtled to ground next to the Miller's modest row house, in which they had intended to live out retirement peacefully. The wing, carrying a nearly full load of fuel, exploded on impact, setting fire to the Miller home and about eight others along the A-74 highway running by Lockerbie.

"All our possessions, gone," said Mr. Miller, the skin ripped from his balding head where it had crashed into the television screen.

A half-dozen vehicles traveling the highway nearby were transformed into skeletons, charred in their tracks by fire from the sky. Metal shards littered the neighborhood, and gnarled remains of the exploded wing lodged at a grotesque angle in a dirt bank. Nearby, a crater 30 feet (9 meters) deep marked the site of the explosion.

About 300 feet west of Mr. Miller's street, after the blast, a Lockerbie man ran outside to find that the body of a small boy had landed on his roof, neighbors said. The experience so shocked him that he was hospitalized under sedation, they added.

Ruth Studholme, 41, a supermarket clerk, said her 10-year-old son Steven was terrorized by the blast and refused to leave their home during the night and through Thursday. "He went all white, and he's still white today," she said.

Parts of the crumpled aircraft had just smashed into Teller Hill, directly above the Studholme house. Below, a mangled jet engine, still smoking, had dug about 6 feet into the soft ground of a farmyard. Its cowling lay 90 feet farther on, sprayed like a drying orange peel.

The wing debris and a section comprising the nose cone and part of the first-class cabin were the only substantial chunks of the plane to fall intact, officials in Lockerbie said. The nose cone, lying forlornly on its left side in the mud, fell about 4 miles east of the wing. Remaining parts fell in small fireballs and strips of metal.

Remembering that her sister-in-law had just left to walk the family dog, Mrs. Studholme struck out See VILLAGE, Page 5

Drexel: A Blow to Wall Street

By James Sterngold... NEW YORK — On May 22, 1985, a 96-word, poorly typed letter from Caracas, Venezuela, arrived at the headquarters of Merrill Lynch & Co. in New York, charging that some brokers were trading with inside information.

That anonymous message may have done more to alter the U.S. financial system than any legislation or stock market crash. In the hands of a zealous prosecutor, that slip of paper uncovered a Wall Street scandal that rocked the financial industry, beginning a trail that led first to free-lance inside traders such as Dennis B. Levine, then to more systematic criminals, such as Ivan F. Boesky and Martin A. Siegel.

The latest to fall is the powerful firm of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., a global behemoth 28.3 percent-owned by Groupe Bruxelles Lambert. The firm's television ads close with the line: "Innovative thinking is not just good for business, but for everyone."

The investigation led to the uncovering of pervasive patterns of abusive and manipulative techniques that allowed securities firms and some individuals to profit from corporate takeovers and stock trading. More important, it alerted the insular, clublike financial world to the fact that it was subject to the same rules as everyone else, and not just its own unwritten code.

That message was driven home Wednesday with the indictment of Paul A. Blazer, a stock speculator and chairman of Singer Co., and the opening of the stock fraud trial against James T. Sherwin, the vice chairman of GAF Corp.

The scandal has thus tainted not just individuals, but a way of doing business.

head of Drexel's high-yield junk bond department. But with this climactic moment in the scandal, which first surfaced two and a half years ago with Mr. Levine's dramatic, late-night arrest — a direct result of the letter from Caracas — a number of troubling questions will have to be answered.

Is the securities industry, which has fended off close government scrutiny for decades by contending that it could police itself, head of Drexel's high-yield junk bond department. But with this climactic moment in the scandal, which first surfaced two and a half years ago with Mr. Levine's dramatic, late-night arrest — a direct result of the letter from Caracas — a number of troubling questions will have to be answered.

The Louvre's Murillo: A Murky Scandal Military Puts Its Stamp On Armenian Capital

By Barry James... PARIS — From a gilded frame on the wall of the Louvre, the portrait of Iñigo Melchor Fernandez de Velasco looks down with a slight frown. The venerable Andalusian gentleman is at the center of a spreading criminal investigation in which both the Louvre's curator of paintings and one of France's leading trial lawyers have been charged with receiving stolen property.

Don Inigo is the subject of "El Hombre Sevillano," which was painted by Bartolomé Estéban Murillo in the 17th century and sold to the Louvre in 1985 by a former nightclub owner who allegedly had stolen it. Pierre Rosenberg, the curator who acquired the painting for the museum, is accused of receiving property knowing or in a position to know it had been stolen. Mr. Rosenberg is an internationally known art historian and one of the 13 senior "inspectors" who oversee French museums.

The lawyer is Paul Lombard, the darling of Marseille society, a nationally known author and a candidate for membership among the immortals of the Académie Française. He arranged the sale, and his indictment this week accuses him not only of receiving stolen property but of committing fraud. He was released on bail of 1 million francs (\$165,000) on his own recognition and forbidden to see other accused persons or witnesses.

According to the evidence amassed by the investigating magistrate, Jean-Pierre Bernard, the Murillo portrait is part of a priceless art collection that belonged to Suzanne de la Lombardiere de Canson, an eccentric heiress who died at age 76 in September 1986, almost a year after the Louvre acquired the painting. In June, Mr. Bernard jailed Joëlle Pessel, the heiress's companion during the last two years of her life, on charges of sequestering and criminally neglecting Mrs. Canson and of seizing her inheritance. Mrs. Pessel has retained Jacques Vergès, the defender of Klaus Barbie, the Nazi war criminal, as her chief counsel.

Mr. Bernard also jailed Mrs. Canson's lawyer, Robert Boissonnet, who is said to have introduced Mrs. Pessel to the heiress. Mr. Bernard alleges the lawyer conspired in the sequestration of the old woman, who willed everything to Mrs. Pessel a few months before she died.

Mrs. Pessel, 48, the former proprietor of the Kandios Bar in the port area of the Mediterranean city of Toulon, offered the painting for sale through Christie's of London at the beginning of 1985. The asking price was 10 million francs. Christie's was concerned about the lack of documents authenticating its background. Christie's also was worried that the painting had been illegally exported and that the French government in this case would assert its right to buy.

Mr. Bernard says Mrs. Pessel turned to Mr. Lombard, who negotiated the sale to the Louvre at a knocked-down price of 5 million francs, for which he charged a fee of 400,000 francs and expenses of 100,000 francs. Once the sale was finally agreed to in October 1985, Mrs. Pessel managed to obtain a letter of confirmation from Jack Lang, the minister of culture, which she then used to raise bank loans.

It was not until the following month, however, according to Mr. Bernard, that she was able to produce proof of ownership. She produced three wills freshly notarized in Switzerland, which indicated she had inherited the painting from her grandmother in See LOUVRE, Page 6

Military Puts Its Stamp On Armenian Capital

By Bill Keller... YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. — At Yerevan University and at the Polytechnical Institute, where passions have run high during this year of Armenian self-assertion, soldiers with automatic rifles take attendance each morning.

Army tanks and armored personnel carriers straddle entrances to city squares that earlier this year teemed with tens of thousands of demonstrators. After midnight, soldiers stop any car not bearing a pass from the Ministry of Defense.

In the last week and a half, the authorities have methodically arrested many nationalist leaders, including a member of the Armenian legislature, and others have gone into hiding, emerging occasionally to give defiant interviews to Western reporters.

The authorities do not call it martial law, but the capital of Armenia has all the outward markings of a city under military rule. The Soviet press briefly reported the imposition of military discipline after ethnic unrest broke out in the city last month. But the opening of Armenia to crowds of outsiders, both Soviet and foreign, in the relief effort mounted since the devastating earthquake on Dec. 7 has brought home the sense of occupation in a way that sketchy official reports have not.

For many of the visiting relief workers, journalists, doctors and diplomats, the state of siege is a visible admission of defeat for President Mikhail S. Gorbatchev, who has professed the goal of liberating Soviet society.

"This is *glasnost* and democracy?" a Moscow psychologist murmured the other day, as the carrying him to a children's hospital pulled alongside a towering See YEREVAN, Page 6

Soviets May Unilaterally Quit Asia Base, Shevardnadze Says

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA — Edward A. Shevardnadze has held out the possibility of a unilateral withdrawal at some time in the future from the Soviet military base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the Philippine foreign minister, Raul Manglapus, said Thursday.

His visit, part of an Asia tour, appeared to extend the Soviet Union's attempts to improve ties with nations in the region. Moscow has worked to promote a Cambodian settlement and has made overtures to China and Japan, among other nations in the region.

In September, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, offered to halt Soviet use of ship repair and refueling facilities in Vietnam if the United States pulled out of its Philippine bases.

Kremlin Denies Cuts Will Spare New Arms

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union intends to scrap some of its most up-to-date tanks and other advanced equipment in reducing its forces in Eastern Europe, a Soviet general said Thursday.

Major General Yuri Lebedev, deputy chief of the Armed Forces General Staff Directorate, said at a news conference, "We have heard allegations that we were trying to withdraw old tanks and I can say nothing of the kind is the case."

reduced by 500,000 men over a two-year period. General Lebedev gave no breakdown of the number of troops and tanks to be withdrawn from Warsaw Pact countries, but said that those that remained would be reorganized into purely defensive units.

Some 80,000 Soviet troops have been stationed in Czechoslovakia since Warsaw Pact forces invaded in 1968 to crush the "Prague Spring" movement.

East Germany has 380,000 Soviet troops on its territory, including 11 tank divisions, and an estimated 65,000 troops are stationed in Hungary.

The Philippine government has refused to commit itself on whether it will allow the bases to remain. Despite some vocal opposition to the bases, recent public-opinion surveys have shown broad public sentiment for their retention.

All materials withdrawn from the Warsaw Pact allies will be destroyed at special sites," he said.

Soviet officials have denied that the resignation this month of the armed forces chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, was connected with the issue. Health was given as the reason. Marshal Akhromeyev was replaced by Colonel General Mikhail A. Moiseyev.

Under Mr. Gorbachev's proposals, announced to the United Nations General Assembly on Dec. 7, the Soviet armed forces are to be

Soviet Official Urges Wider Religious Rights

By David Rennick
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — The top Soviet administrator of religious institutions has called for a radical transformation of state policy on religion, including new laws allowing churches, mosques and synagogues to set up their own schools.

Religious centers in the Soviet Union are not allowed to hold organized religious classes. Religious leaders caught teaching or organizing such classes have often been arrested and given heavy jail terms.

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Konstantin M. Kharchev, chairman of the government's Council of Religious Affairs, said that the Soviet Constitution should be changed "to give equal rights to atheists and believers to express their views."

After the speech, and a six-hour opening debate, the Knesset approved the new government by 84 to 19 with 3 abstentions. The new cabinet was sworn in and later presented to President Chaim Herzog, 38 days after Mr. Herzog gave Mr. Shamir the mandate to form a new government.

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In an interview with the weekly magazine Ogoniok, he also said that the present rules on freedom of conscience had "no real backup."

At 28 members, the new cabinet is Israel's largest ever and has been expanded from 25 in order to accommodate political demands. But its lineup is almost identical to that of the previous cabinet except that Mr. Shamir's main political rival, Shimon Peres, leader of the Labor Party, is taking over the Finance Ministry.

**Département des Mines et Energie
Government of Republic of Zaire**

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION CENTRAL BASIN ZAIRE - CALL FOR BIDS

Applications are now being invited from oil companies for exploration licences in the Central Basin of Zaire. The bidding period opens on 20th December 1988 and closes 31st March 1989.

Reports and Data Packages are available for evaluation. For information on this or the conditions and terms of bidding please contact:

Miss Janet James
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South Africa Signs UN Accord for Namibian Independence

The Associated Press
UNITED NATIONS, New York — South Africa signed an accord Thursday granting independence to South-West Africa, the last colony in Africa, which will become the black-ruled nation of Namibia.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha signed the pact at UN headquarters along with the foreign ministers of Cuba and Angola, who pledged to send home 50,000 Cuban troops posted in bordering Angola.

South Africa, however, insisted on the Cuban withdrawal. Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who mediated the talks, made linkage a centerpiece of the U.S. government's southern Africa policy.

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Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres toasting Israel's new coalition government Thursday.

Shamir Presents New Unity Cabinet 'Strong Enough' to Resist Pressures

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Thursday presented to the Knesset a new government of national unity that he said would be strong enough to resist international pressure to force Israel to withdraw to "the strangulation borders of 1967."

foreign minister, Mr. Arens repeated Israel's condemnation of last week's American decision to open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He told the Israeli radio the organization was "responsible for some of the worst atrocities that we have seen in the world since World War II," adding, "We don't believe in encouraging terrorist organizations because encouraging terrorist organizations means encouraging terrorism."

Mr. Peres said the government would urgently seek electoral change to change the unwieldy system under which 15 parties qualified for Knesset seats.

He vowed that Israel would never retreat from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and would never allow a Palestinian state to be created there.

Mr. Shamir's main political ally, Moshe Arens, is the new foreign minister. Mr. Arens, the former ambassador to the United States, whose foreign policy views move along the same hard line as Mr. Shamir's, also sits in a four-member policy-making group that includes Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Mr. Mubarak made the invitation to Mr. Assad in an interview with the Saudi newspaper Ashraq al-Awsat, which was published in Cairo Wednesday by the state-run Middle East News Agency. Mr. Mubarak also said he earlier offered to go to Syria, but Mr. Assad turned down the idea.

Syrian Overture Is Seen Toward Egypt and Iraq

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DAMASCUS — President Hafez Assad of Syria has opened the door to re-establishing ties with two of Syria's bitter foes, Egypt and Iraq, according to presidential spokesman.

President Hosni Mubarak was quoted Wednesday as saying he had invited Mr. Assad to visit Egypt in an attempt to improve relations. Mr. Assad, during a meeting with a delegation from the Federation of Arab Lawyers, said "cooperation between Syria and Egypt on a national basis has always been favored by both countries and would benefit the Arab nation," Jibril Kourieh, the spokesman, said.

Mr. Assad emphasized the importance of Egypt's role in the Arab world and praised the sacrifices of its people in the Arab struggle against Israel.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Algeria Votes in Test of New Policies

ALGIERS (Reuters) — Algerians turned out Thursday to re-elect President Chadli Benjedid in a poll seen as a public verdict on political reforms launched after riots in October.

U.S.-Soviet Nicaragua Deal Possible

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The Soviet Union has indicated that it might be willing to reduce or halt its military aid to Nicaragua if the United States stopped its military assistance to the contra rebels, according to the speaker of the House, Jim Wright.

Israeli Soldier Dies of Bomb Wounds

JERUSALEM (AP) — A soldier who was critically injured when he tried to rescue a woman from a burning bus in a West Bank firebomb attack died Thursday in a London hospital, a military spokesman said.

Czech Diplomat Disappears in India

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Indian police have launched a nationwide search for a senior Czechoslovak diplomat here who disappeared recently and there is speculation that he has defected to the West.

Sudan Coalition Is Close to Collapse

KHARTOUM, Sudan (Reuters) — Sudan's coalition government was close to collapse on Thursday over how to end five years of civil war in the south.

Gandhi Signs Aviation Pact in China

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng and visiting Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India signed a civil aviation agreement and two other accords Thursday during a meeting that the two said marked a new beginning in Chinese-Indian relations.

TRAVEL UPDATE

South Korea to Lift All Travel Curbs

SEOUL (AP) — South Korea will lift all restrictions on overseas travel as of Jan. 1, allowing South Koreans to travel abroad regardless of age, the Foreign Ministry said. Ministry officials said Wednesday that the age limit will be lowered from 40 to 30 years early this year.

Transport Ministers from Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea Meeting in Conakry, Guinea, signed a document Thursday providing for the creation of a regional airline, Air Mano, to begin operations June 1. (AFP)

Put...
in...
Sullivan
Hiramail

Bush Puts Black in Cabinet

Anti-Abortionists Opposed Sullivan

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush on Thursday named a medical school president, Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, as head of the Department of Health and Human Services, the first cabinet appointment of a black in the incoming administration.

In addition, Mr. Bush made William Reilly, a conservationist, his surprising choice to head the Environmental Protection Agency.

The expected nomination of Dr. Sullivan had been opposed by anti-abortion groups after an interview last weekend in which he said he believed it was a woman's right to decide whether to have an abortion.

In a second surprise, Mr. Bush named Representative Manuel Lujan Jr., Republican of New Mexico, who is retiring from Congress, to head the Interior Department.

The department manages millions of acres of federal lands. Mr. Bush appointed Edwin J. Derwinski, a State Department official and former congressman, to head the newly created Veterans Affairs Department, which becomes a cabinet-level agency in March.

In addition, he appointed Samuel K. Skinner, Chicago transit official and former federal prosecutor, to run the Transportation Department.

The appointment of four new cabinet officers — the Environmental Protection Agency is an independent agency — left only 2 of 12 slots unfilled for the administration, which takes office on Jan. 20.

Mr. Bush said he expected to name leaders of the Departments of Labor and Energy soon. The leading candidate for the Labor Department is Patricia Diaz Dennis, a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

The 55-year-old physician and head of the School of Medicine at Morehouse College in Atlanta touched off a furor among anti-abortionists last weekend, when he told a newspaper that he supported a woman's right to an abortion.

Mr. Bush made no mention of the ensuing controversy when he announced the appointment of the first black named to the cabinet.

But Dr. Sullivan read a statement that said he was opposed to abortion except in the case of rape, incest and a threat to the life of the mother. He said he was opposed to federal funding for abortions except in the case of a threat to the life of the mother, and emphasized that he and the president-elect agreed completely on the subject.

The storm over Dr. Sullivan's abortion views presented the sharpest political challenge Mr. Bush has faced thus far in filling his cabinet.

The outcry arose after Dr. Sullivan said in an interview in Sunday's Atlanta Journal and Constitution that he privately supported a woman's right to choose abortion though he opposed federal funding for the procedure.

Under sharp criticism from the Republicans, Dr. Sullivan later said those remarks did not correctly reflect his views. He assured conservative lawmakers that he shared the anti-abortion views expressed by Mr. Bush during the campaign and also that he favored a proposed "human life amendment" to the Constitution.

Mr. Bush, who campaigned as an advocate of tougher environmental safeguards, said his new administrator at the Environmental Protection Agency had a "mission of tremendous importance." Mr. Reilly "understands not only the overwhelming domestic imperatives of the environment, but also the need for international cooperation on the issue, the president-elect said.

Mr. Reilly pledged a "new and constructive course" on environmental problems at home and around the world. Mr. Reilly, a head of the Conservation Foundation and the World Wildlife Fund, said he believed he was the first head of such an organization chosen to run the agency.



Huseyin Yildirim, a Turk living in Florida, after his arrest on espionage charges.

U.S. Says Spy Caused 'Massive' Damage

By Ruth Marcus and Molly Moore
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The army intelligence analyst arrested this week on espionage charges was apprehended after allegedly telling an FBI undercover agent that he had been passing classified information to Soviet and East German agents for the last six years.

A Turk living in Florida, Huseyin Yildirim, who the authorities say acted as the analyst's go-between with the East Germans, also was arrested.

A law enforcement official said the spy operation resulted in a "massive hemorrhage" of sensitive national security information.

The operation appeared to have seriously damaged electronic spying efforts in Europe. U.S. officials said, but the extent of the damage was still being assessed.

The arrested analyst, Warrant Officer James W. Hall 3d, enlisted in the army in September 1976 and has served most of his time working for the Army Security Agency.

The agency gathers, deciphers and analyzes electronic data and voice signals coming from hostile powers.

The army agency, along with similar groups in the navy and air force, works closely with the National Security Agency in collecting

electronic intelligence, officials said.

According to an affidavit filed in U.S. District Court in Savannah, Georgia, Mr. Hall met Tuesday night with the Federal Bureau of Investigation agent in a motel near Savannah.

The affidavit said that Mr. Hall "boasted of the important signal intelligence information that he had passed and admitted his motivation to be greed."

Mr. Hall, 30, told the FBI agent, who was posing as a Soviet operative, that he had been passing highly sensitive signal intelligence documents to the Soviet Union and East Germany since late 1982, the affidavit said.

Mr. Hall was arrested at the motel early Wednesday after the meeting, which lasted more than two hours and which sources said was secretly tape-recorded.

Sources said that after his arrest, Mr. Hall began cooperating with officials in the investigation.

Army officials suspect that Mr. Hall began dealing with the East Germans after he was assigned to an intelligence station in Berlin in 1981. He spent most of his 12-year military career in West Germany as a specialist operating intelligence equipment and analyzing data from eavesdropping satellites.

Mr. Hall was promoted recently to warrant officer from staff sergeant and was assigned in July as a traffic analyst technician to an army intelligence center at Fort Stewart, Georgia. In that position, he was responsible for operating and maintaining equipment and supervising teams of technicians involved in highly specialized intelligence activities.

Army officials began their investigation last summer after being

tipped off that Mr. Hall was living "well above the lifestyle he would be able to enjoy with his salary in the army," a Pentagon official said.

Mr. Hall's annual salary from the army is approximately \$20,200.

A law enforcement official said he believed that Mr. Hall has been paid "tens of thousands of dollars" for information over the years.

A person familiar with the case said investigators conducted closed-circuit television surveil-

lance on Mr. Hall's office at Fort Stewart and saw him putting documents into a case that had a hidden compartment.

According to the affidavit, Mr. Hall told the FBI agent that the Turk, Mr. Yildirim, 60, helped him copy and ferry documents to the East Germans.

Mr. Yildirim, who lives in Bel-air Beach, Florida, was arrested and charged with conspiring with Mr. Hall and to commit espionage.

U.S. Arms Makers Face Secrets Charges

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The director of a Defense Department investigative agency has testified that eight of the nation's leading arms makers face possible criminal prosecution for illegal possession of secret government documents.

The planning and budget documents were used to prepare bids for government contracts, government officials said.

The official, John F. Donnelly, said in congressional testimony that the companies were Boeing, the Amecor Division of Litton Systems, McDonnell Douglas, Northrop, TRW Inc., Sanders Associates, General Dynamics and Martin Marietta.

In other testimony Wednesday, a senior official in the Pentagon inspector General's office, Donald Mancuso, said the trafficking in secret documents was "insidious," corrupted the procurement process, undermined public confidence and presented a serious risk to national security.

In a hearing before Senators William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin, and Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, Mr. Donnelly and other witnesses described what a congressional staff report called a "black market" in classified documents.

Mr. Donnelly, who is director of the Defense Investigative Service, said 15 other companies, including Raytheon, Eaton and United Technologies, had obtained secret documents in a questionable manner but that those were isolated cases of minimal importance and had thus been closed.

"There were several companies where it was more extensive," he testified. "These companies, there

are eight as we understand it, are under investigation by Defense Criminal Investigative Service for possible criminal prosecution."

The criminal investigative service is a sister agency.

Mr. Donnelly cited a Pentagon memorandum written May 29 last year saying that an inquiry arose from a court case in which the defendant, a consultant, had argued that many secret Pentagon planning and budgeting documents had been obtained by companies throughout the arms industry. The eight companies were named in that memo.

The accusations Wednesday were separate from an ongoing Justice Department inquiry into possible improprieties by consultants to arms makers in which inside information was said to have been used to gain unfair competitive advantage in weapons sales.

Richard F. Kaufman, the general counsel of the Joint Economic Committee, who led the staff inquiry, presented a report saying that secret documents had been "surreptitiously obtained by private consultants from sources in the Pentagon and sold to defense contractors for use in preparing bids and proposals."

Mr. Donnelly said that a common form of "bootlegging" documents was for technicians to accumulate their own personal library of classified information. "Another form of bootlegging," he said, "is the obtaining of classified internal government planning and budgeting documents."

In other instances, he said, "contractor employees may obtain these documents outside of regular channels from someone in the government or in the employ of another company."

In one case, he said, "an army officer allegedly gave a document to a contractor employee to secure future employment."

The Defense Investigative Service and the Defense Criminal Investigative Service joined forces to inquire into that allegation, he said.

"We found no indication," he said, "that any defense contractor had a policy to obtain unauthorized classified documents."

"We did find, however, instances where individual employees ob-

tained unauthorized classified documents," he said. In some cases, he said, those employees did not follow proper security procedures, thus exposing the secret documents to people not entitled to see them.

The memorandum citing the eight companies under investigation said the inquiry had started in January 1986, but many details were deleted from the document, either to avoid violating the privacy of people who have not been indicted or to avoid damaging a potential court case.

South Africa Blast Injures 10

JOHANNESBURG — A grenade flung from a moving vehicle Wednesday night in Nyanga, a black township 15 kilometers (9 miles) southeast of Cape Town, wounded 10 police officers and three civilians.

Piaget time... measured only in gold

PIAGET

Polo

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Aldebert

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- Cannes: 19, La Croisette
- Monte-Carlo: 3, av des Beaux-Arts

DM 8 million
Per Day in R&D

Reagan's Last Budget Cuts Deficit Without Raising Tax

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the last budget of his administration, President Ronald Reagan will propose reducing the federal deficit to \$92.5 billion, the lowest since 1982, without raising taxes.

The plan, officials say, will call for another round of domestic spending cuts and substantial sales of government assets.

The projected deficit is nearly \$70 billion lower than this year's figure and well within the \$100 billion goal set by Congress in the law requiring a balanced budget by 1993. But it is based on more optimistic assumptions than those of many economists.

For next year the administration predicts economic growth at the robust pace of 3.5 percent, more than a percentage point faster than the prediction of a consensus of 51 private economists in the newsletter Blue Chip Indicators.

The administration also says

short-term interest rates will be about 2 percent lower than they are now and about 1 percent lower than many economists expect.

Both factors would lower the deficit if they followed the administration's prediction. Tax revenue increases when growth is rapid, because businesses and workers earn more than when the economy is slow. Lower interest rates mean that the Treasury must pay less to carry the national debt.

The new budget calls for spending \$1.15 trillion, 4.7 percent more than this year, with revenue of \$1.056 trillion, 8.4 percent more.

The president's budget — for the fiscal year 1990, which begins on Oct. 1 — will be something of an orphan. He is scheduled to submit it to Congress on Jan. 9 and to retire to California 11 days later.

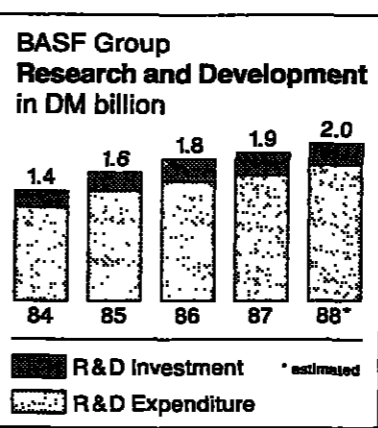
But it is noteworthy, because President-elect George Bush, in developing his strategy for dealing with the deficit, is likely to use it.

That's right. BASF invests about DM 8 million every day in R&D — quite impressive for a century-old company known mainly for its strength in basic chemicals.

A Tradition of Innovation

The BASF Group — among the world's blue-chip chemical companies with sales of DM 40 billion — is firmly committed to helping secure its future performance by investing substantially in research and new product development.

Typical examples of recent innovations at BASF are in the field of plastics. One of the world's largest producers of plastics, BASF has introduced a special polymer that is expected to revolutionize the entire battery industry. In the automotive sector, modern engineering plastics are being developed to replace metal parts. And other plastics from BASF will replace



metals, glass, and ceramics in many industries around the world.

R & D a Top Priority

In 1988 alone, BASF is investing over DM 2 billion in R&D in a broad spectrum of specialized areas. Some 12,000 employees are working in BASF research labora-

tories, and the Group has about 6,700 patents in West Germany and 35,000 in other countries.

Successful innovation is just one cornerstone of BASF's consistent performance over the years. Others include the Group's strong and growing proportion of higher value added products, its extensive range of products, its broad geographical spread, its strategic long-term investments, and its solid financial base.

All of these factors combine to make BASF a company well worth watching in the future. For over a century, BASF has maintained its blue-chip status, and intends to keep it.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen
West Germany

The Blue-Chip Innovators

BASF

Indiamail

Indiamail, with its colour magazine Heera, the national weekly for Indians in Britain is scheduled to be launched early next year.

Indiamail and Heera will also carry extensive news and features about Indians in Europe.

Subscriptions and correspondence are required with facilities to supply with good photographs of social and other events in Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt, Vienna, Berlin, Brussels, Amsterdam and Lisbon.

Write with details and specimen mailing to: Express Club, Interserve Ltd, Eschborn House, Halbert Road, Waterlooville, Portsmouth P.O. 7 JF, England.

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IEFS

New Policies
out Thursday to re-elect public verdict on political to a third term after being liberation Front, the only 95.4 per cent backing he could five-year term. The press as a referendum program.

Deal Possible
tion has indicated that it aid to Nicaragua if the o the contra rebels, accord- xnesday that he was told in that President Mikhail S. ional arms for the contra. A. Baker 3d, as saying that out a new Central American could walk "hand in hand"

Bomb Wounds
is critically injured when he is in a West Bank firebomb is a military spokesman said. 13 Palestinians as grenade s, Arab hospital officials said

ber of Israelis killed in the sion of the West Bank and ave died. The soldier, David a hospital for transplants in verely damaged from smoke e city of Jericho.

pears in India
have launched a nationwide ere who disappeared recently ed to the West. e are trying to find him," said on Thursday. The police said 38, a first secretary at the out of the mission, saying he descriptions of the man had s across the country. from a Soviet bloc nation in In 1985, a Russian diplomat is and flew out of India, later a, a Soviet scholar boiled a ad took refuge at the Australian

se to Collapse
an's coalition government an end five years of civil war in the

nd largest coalition partner Mahdi, said it was quitting he asked by Mr. Mahdi. The pps rejected by the legislature. has been fighting governme famine and several other usef people in the south and fare

n Pact in China
ter Li Peng and visiting Prime civil aviation agreement and tve g that the two said marked a ne

et air links between Beijing e and technology, and a progrs. im. so agreed to form a senior-ee border over which they debate ace to the visit, the first to Cas

UPDATE

All Travel Curbs
t all restrictions on overseas usd o travel abroad regardless of g officials said Wednesday that h n age of 30 years for overseas up 30 years early this year. road will be issued passport go a one million South Koreans e ar, they added. Travel had be currency. The government pegs h current account surplus up h \$14 billion. oc countries are also to be relat ist country to recognize Seoul a n but should inform ambassa

ntly been installed at Singapo an make direct dial calls to ac cept major credit cards and ch

one, Liberia and Guinea meany t Thursday providing for the e to begin operations June 1. d

ndence
the government there made p with its guerrilla opponents. Mr. Crocker said he could as "no prediction" as to wh United States would recogni gola's Marxist government o stop blocking its memberh the World Bank and the Inta tional Monetary Fund. But he said: "At the same me is also true that we look at Angola to make peace with other. That's another very im tant issue. We trust they will e. They are saving their intere s. So we will look at that a great interest. Deputy Foreign Minister te de Moura said the govern of President Jose Eduardo dos to would approve any legi month pardoning any legi supporter of Jonas Savimbi? ITA movement who were change sides. The only exception to be d to, he said, would be Mr. himself. Mr. Crocker again comm Reagan administration's de sion to continue aiding the ITA forces until a negotiati is reached in Angola. "Our attitude is unshak Crocker said. "We are not anything. We have no unce enengaging from the Angole side when the others are in large amounts of hardware"

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

This 'New Look' at Debt

President-elect Bush says it is time to take a "whole new look" at the Third World's \$1.3 trillion debt. Indeed, past time. Flexibility from the incoming administration is welcome.

markets has added substantially to the U.S. trade deficit. Lost exports to Latin America alone are estimated to have cost some 340,000 American jobs.

If Not Reagan, Who?

Ronald Reagan came to office saying that he could not raise military spending, cut taxes and balance the budget in four years. The money would come from two sources: the economic growth that the tax cuts would engender.

What the country has now is a leaner government, an accomplishment for which Mr. Reagan deserves much greater credit than his fiscal record and accustomed rhetoric allow him to accept.

Teen-Agers on Steroids

It is clearly time to focus more attention on the use of anabolic steroids by teen-agers, particularly young males. In the first national survey of steroid use by American teen-agers, Pennsylvania State University has found that nearly 7 percent of the boys had used or were using steroids.

Withdrawal symptoms include depression, disabling fatigue and even suicidal tendencies. Among adolescents, steroids can permanently stunt bone growth and curtail sexual maturation.

Other Comment

Tokyo Talks: A New Chapter Japan and the Soviet Union have yet to reconcile their differences on the thorny Northern Territories issue. However, [Edward] Shevardnadze admitted in a press conference after the talks that both sides had thrashed out their views on the history of those territories since the 19th century.

insisting it was a resolved and closed case. The Japan-Soviet talks this time helped open the way for future bilateral negotiations of a continuous nature at various levels.

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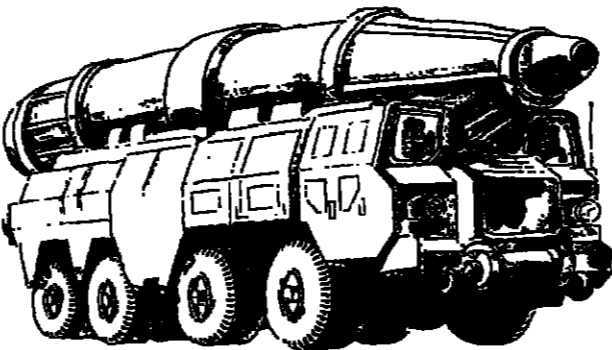
OPINION

Swords to Plowshares: It's Not That Easy

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON—Among the astonishments of Mikhail Gorbachev's United Nations speech was his probing of capitalism's soft underbelly. The Soviet leader implicitly questioned whether the U.S. economy can prosper without arms spending.

between weapons and jobs. At the United Nations, Mr. Gorbachev did just this, and with some subtlety. He proposed that each nation publish plans describing how its missiles can be transformed into computers, how weapons production lines will turn into civilian production.



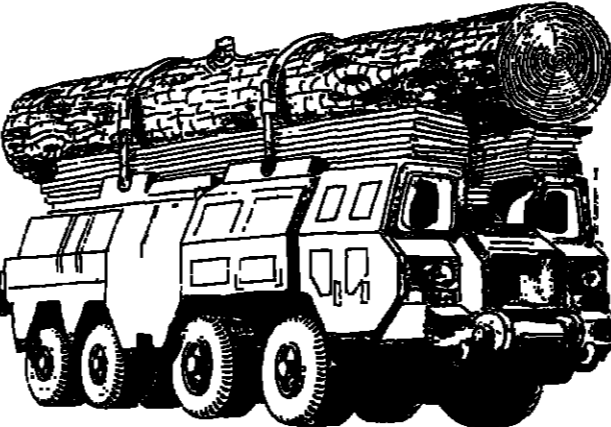
Disarmament: How to Ease the Pain of Conversion

By Francis Blanchard

The writer is director general of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

GENEVA—Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement of unilateral cuts in Soviet forces has given a boost to the disarmament process. This could have far-reaching repercussions. Much has been said about how disarmament could help reduce the U.S. budget deficit and spur economic development in the Soviet Union.

Any contraction of the industry should be linked to a structural adjustment program to ensure that those displaced by closures of arms factories or demobilization of standing armies could be productively employed elsewhere.



No Bells This Year in Bethlehem, but Hope for Peace

By Jesse Jackson

CHICAGO—This holiday season, in a silent witness to the need for peace in Bethlehem, we will not ring the bells in Bethlehem but, for the first time in years, there is hope.

we could not talk, we could not act. If we could not act, we could not help. With this step, the United States is now able to engage in dialogue with all of the parties necessary to a settlement in the Middle East.

Here's Moshe Arens, None Too Soon

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—A new face now appears on the world scene, and for Israel, not a moment too soon. For 50 demagogic days following an inconclusive election, the political scene of Israel's major parties sought to give the support of the small religious parties with concessions to orthodoxy.

Born in Lithuania, he came to the United States at the age of 14, served as sergeant in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in World War II, went to Palestine to fight in the Irgun at the birth of Israel, and later finished his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as an aeronautical engineer.

First order of business is electoral reform—changing the system to prevent future domination by any minority. A four-member commission is being appointed to recommend to the Knesset a more stable democracy.

hands of its sworn enemies. Too many PLO terrorists make no two of their goal: the taking of the West Bank as the first stage in a two-stage war of extermination.

output model demonstrating that aerospace managers and workers can build homes, hospitals, parks or a cleaner environment. There is no inevitable link between arms and jobs; demand can be created for peaceful spending.

Mr. Nossiter, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, now writes a column from London on European affairs.

way, if disarmament is measured in terms of reduced budgets rather than the abolition of particular weapons systems, it is to cut primarily those activities using skills and occupations in great demand elsewhere in the economy, or to make cuts in regions with low unemployment.

Where conversion to production of other goods and services proves impossible, a program of loans on favorable terms and retraining and job-seeking assistance to the workers and small-scale employers affected by defense cuts would help.

Mr. Nossiter, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, now writes a column from London on European affairs.

It is not enough to rely on formal and official dialogue among leaders. Citizen action has brought us the first fragile sprouts of peace. The nonviolent protest and suffering of young Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip provided the seed from which the PLO's recent initiative grew.

Now we need a broader dialogue to fertilize the ground for peace. Churches, universities, cities and citizen groups can act to expand the exchange between Israelis and Palestinians, between Jews and Arabs, in America and abroad. The exchange of deaths must be surpassed by an exchange of views. Citizen dialogue can help.

A new olive branch has been raised. Its tender shoots must be nourished. Peace is not the work of a few—it is a calling for all who are inspired by its promise. Let us act now so that some day soon the bells will ring again in Bethlehem, so that peace will heal the land.

The writer, president of the National Rainbow Coalition, contributed this to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Haitian Rebellion NEW YORK—A steamer which has arrived bringing the latest information from Haiti reports that at the battle of Mirabai recently the rebels defeated the government troops, with heavy loss of life.

1913: Mexican Holiday MEXICO CITY—A Presidential decree issued this afternoon [Dec. 21] makes every day, including today, until the end of the year, a legal holiday. This action has been taken to check a run on the banks.

1938: Germans Protest WASHINGTON—An official German protest at the bitter attack on the Hitler regime by Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes, today [Dec. 22] was rejected with a blunt statement by the State Department that the opinions expressed by Mr. Ickes were shared by an overwhelming majority of the American people.

The writer, a professor of history and journalism at Boston University and former curator of the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard, is a specialist in American-East Asian relations. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

With Thanks For the Faith She Instilled

By James C. Thomson Jr.

BOSTON—Fifty years ago this month, the Swedish Academy shocked the American literary establishment by awarding the Nobel Prize for Literature to Pearl S. Buck. The Nobel Committee not only had passed over such candidates as Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson; it had given this exalted accolade to a former missionary and a woman.

Nonetheless, Pearl Buck commanded the loyalty of millions of readers during her prolific four-decade career as a writer. She provided vivid images of China and the Chinese that persist to this day.

Through decades of ideological fanaticism, she held herself aloof from politics. Her yearning, one senses, was for the stability and serenity of Chinese peasant life in the good phases of the Confucian Empire, but from her writings about ugliness and injustice it is clear she knew such times were gone.

It is alleged, with some truth, that she never again wrote anything as brilliant as the twin biographies of her parents, "Fighting Angels" and "The Exile," and "The Good Earth." It is also argued that she wrote too much for a "serious" artist: more than 100 works of fiction and nonfiction. Yet, she wrote primarily as a secular missionary, using her Nobel status to reach as wide a public as possible.

The writer, a professor of history and journalism at Boston University and former curator of the Nieman Fellowship at Harvard, is a specialist in American-East Asian relations. He contributed this to The Washington Post.

سكزانت الاصل

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Christmas in Sicily: A Political Crib

On Christmas Day throughout Italy, families go strolling to admire the traditional Christmas crèches displayed in churches and public squares.

The little wooden, ivory and clay figures that make up the display were assembled by Cardinal Salvatore Pappalardo, the archbishop of Palermo, who heads the church in Sicily and is an outspoken enemy of the Mafia.

A large snail symbolizes the slow pace at which regional and local authorities deal with the island's problems.

Around Europe

Prisoners in the northern Dutch town of Veenhuizen will make steel coils as part of a program aimed at teaching convicts a profession.

convicted of drug smuggling. They are the most motivated of all, a prison spokesman said, because the training may help them find work once they go home.

The European Commission has proposed a ban on smoking in public places throughout the EC's 12 member states. The commission called Wednesday for a ban on smoking in schools, hospitals, theaters, museums, sports arenas, trains, buses and terminals.

Czechoslovakia has halted electronic jamming of Radio Free Europe, according to a spokesman for the U.S.-financed radio station, which is based in Munich.

It will be illegal in Britain to dance after midnight in public places on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve because both days fall on a Saturday, John N. Spencer, a chief legal adviser to magistrates in England and Wales, reports in The Times of London.

Both sides described the meeting as satisfactory and agreed to continue the sessions soon. Alliance officials and diplomats say they expect the next round of talks to open this month in Islamabad.

Alliance of Guerrillas Seems Unready to Lead A Postwar Afghanistan

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Less than two months before the last Soviet soldier is to leave Afghanistan, the Afghan guerrilla alliance is displaying as much indecision as the government of Major General Najib, which the Soviet withdrawal is thought to doom.

The overriding question is the future of Kabul. The capital is the country's only major population center that has survived nine years of war largely intact.

The alliance faces the vital questions of whether to negotiate with the Soviets for a peaceful transfer of power, as Moscow proposes; to wait for the Najib government to collapse after the Soviet troops have gone; or to attack Kabul outright; or to combine political and military pressures after Feb. 15.

The seven parties' military commanders consider Kabul the war's supreme prize. Yet any move to seize the city is thought to carry, as an immediate consequence, a cutoff of essential Soviet supplies.

Swiss Withdraw Envoys in Lebanon

BERN — Switzerland has withdrawn its diplomats from Lebanon because of threats against them, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

On Wednesday night with his wife, several embassy bodyguards and delegates from the International Committee of the Red Cross.

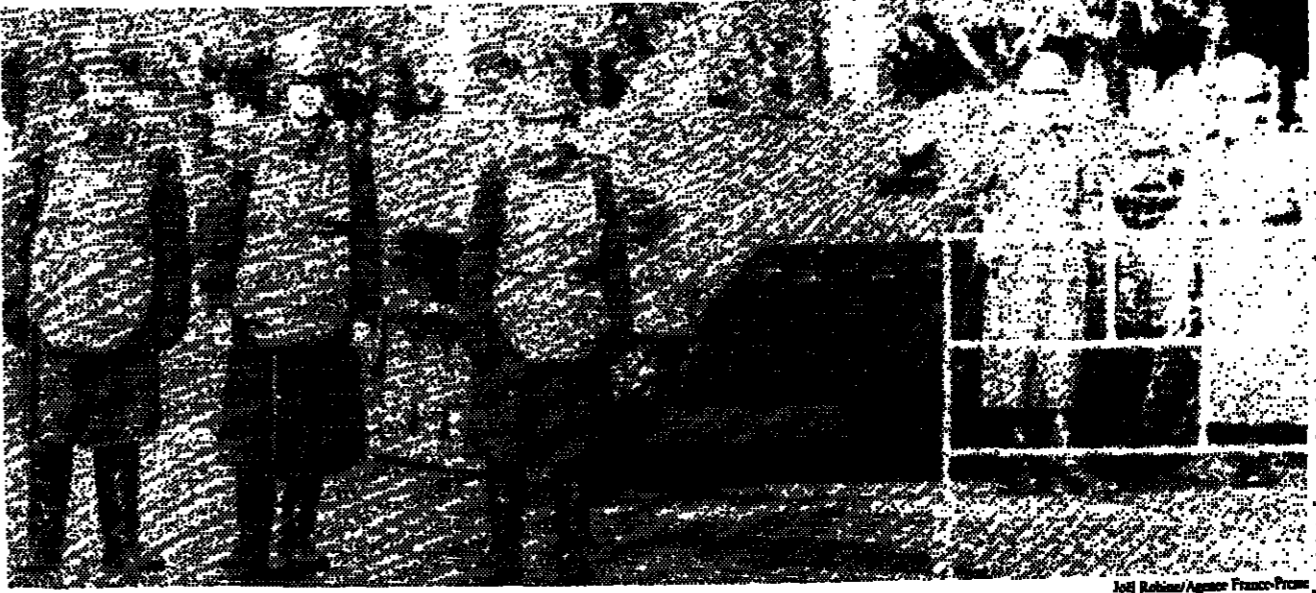
The Swiss government, he said, appealed to all Swiss nationals to leave in February, and renewed the call Dec. 2 after a letter was received from Peter Winkler, a Red Cross worker who was then held hostage.

GAS: U.S. Weighs Action on Libya

(Continued from page 1) the world, not to mention dozens of factories that produce such weapons.

Mr. Reagan made his comments in a taped interview with ABC's David Brinkley.

The Swiss government, he said, appealed to all Swiss nationals to leave in February, and renewed the call Dec. 2 after a letter was received from Peter Winkler, a Red Cross worker who was then held hostage.



Soviet troops in riot gear stand guard in Yerevan, where security has been stepped up to discourage actions by Armenian nationalists.

ARMENIA: Troops Give Yerevan the Look of a City Under Military Rule

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Gorbachev's initial response was to call for calm and compromise, but his patience wore thin as the Armenians kept up a campaign of public protest and maneuvers in the largely sympathetic Armenian legislature.

On Dec. 10, police raided the Yerevan writers union building and arrested several members of the Karabakh Committee, the unofficial leadership of the campaign to claim Nagorno-Karabakh.

Friends and relatives of the arrested men deny the charges, contending that the committee was simply trying to organize its own, alternative relief effort because so many Armenians did not trust Moscow to deliver donated goods.

Mr. Gorbachev, who had flown to the region to inspect the quake damage, furiously denounced the protest leaders for failing to set aside their political campaign at a time of tragedy.

LOUVRE: Investigation Spreads

(Continued from page 1)

1979, and that her grandmother had received it from Mrs. Canson. Mr. Bernard alleges that an inventory of paintings accompanying the wills was typed on a machine found in Mr. Lombard's office.

forgeries as security for a bank loan. She has since been separately indicted on that charge.

The affair might never have come to light or gone beyond its roots in the Côte d'Azur, had not Mrs. Canson's forgotten sister, Jeanne Deschamps, 85, appeared from Switzerland several months after her sister's death.

Murillo's somberly clad gentleman, glove in one hand and hat in the other, was part of a reputedly fabulous collection that belonged to Mrs. Canson's father, a Paris collector and heir to a paper-manufacturing fortune.



Murillo's painting of a Spanish gentleman is at issue.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

A large real estate marketplace advertisement divided into multiple columns for different countries: FRANCE, GERMANY, ITALY, MONACO, SWITZERLAND, WEST INDIES, BELGIUM, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, USA GENERAL, MAYFAIR, USA RESIDENTIAL, SPAIN, FLORENCE, MONACO, CENTER OF MONTE CARLO, GREECE, HALANDRI, ATHENS, MADRID, LONDON RESIDENTIAL, GREECE, MONTE CARLO, and GREAT BRITAIN. Each section lists various properties for sale or rent with details like location, size, and price.

دکتر زامن الاصل

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Wall Street 'Rocky'
- New York by Moses
- Erick Hawkins Dancers



Photo by Tim Page of wounded U.S. soldiers being evacuated from a landing zone in Vietnam.

Rai: Arabs Reach Out With Music

North Africans Blend Tradition, Pop Styles

by Mike Zwerin

PARIS — A sort of Arab blues combining traditional North African structures and modes with rock, funk and reggae, *rai* — which means "opinion" or "point of view" — is the latest rage in what has come to be called "World Music" or "World Beat."

Rai stars are mostly Algerian and named Cheb. Cheb Khaled, Cheb Kader, Cheb Houari, Cheb Hasni, Cheb Mami — Cheb means young, "kid," as opposed to sheikh, the chief, venerable. It implies tough, like a prizefighter nicknamed Kid. The music is reaching out of the Paris immigrant community into the European market. Cheb Dean, named after James Dean, recorded a *rai* version of James Brown's "Sex Machine" in Paris. The current West German top 10 includes the Malian Mory Kanté and Cheb Kader. Talking Heads hired some *rai* musicians when they recorded their latest album here.

Akin to flamenco (which has been going through a similar fusion) and Portuguese fado, *rai* began as plaintive bedouin story-telling music for weddings and fairs around Oran, Algeria, in the early 20th century. Like jazz in New Orleans and the tango in Buenos Aires, it took root in the bordellos, bars and smoking parlors of a free-wheeling international port. In the 1920s, women of shady reputation began to sing more ribald lyrics rejoicing in the pleasures of the flesh. Now a sort of kitsch hero in her 60s, Cheikha Remitti goes back many decades. Her stage name is said to have come from her frequent ordering of another drink: "Remettez-m'en un . . ."

Flutes and hand drums were gradually replaced by trap drums and horns. Synthesizers and drum machines entered the picture in the 1980s. The lyrics became more universal — alcoholism, sexual frustration, general alienation. Another possible origin of the name is the periodic wail "ah rai," something like "oh yeah."

WHILE rejected by the establishment as being vulgar music made by misfits, criminals, alcoholics and sex fiends, *rai* became increasingly urban and popular in Algeria and neighboring Morocco. Like punk, it mined no words. Cheb Zohouane: "We don't drink, we get drunk/We don't sing, we scream." Cheb Abdellah: "We made love in a rotten shack." Neither of these examples may seem particularly shocking to anybody who has been pounded by heavy metal, but making love and drinking are not, or were not, open for discussion in a society that is both socialist and Moslem. Seventy percent of the population of Algeria is under 30 years of age and they were all ears.

"Rai exploded like an atom bomb two years ago," says Si Ali Souliman. The first international *rai* festival took place in 1986 in the Paris suburb of Bobigny. Souliman, who owns a record company and retail store both called "Voix du Globe" and claims to have "run *rai* in Paris for the last 20 years," estimates there are something like 50,000 *rai* cassettes a year sold legally in Paris and close to three million pirate copies between here and Algeria.

The Algerian government banned the importation of blank cassettes to stop pirating and stymie Iranian-style fundamentalist subversion. It was also aimed at *rai*. However the Chebs recorded over unsold prerecorded cassettes and the market grew larger. Rai was banned from Algerian radio and television until three years ago. The fertility and counter-productivity of suppression slowly resulted in increasing official tolerance and the sneaking suspicion that *rai* might make a healthy cultural export for a country that could use one.

Rai presents a different perspective from the current invasion of the rest of the world by Black African music, which already spread around the world a century or so ago and became the foundation of Euro-American popular music. The

Continued on page 8



Cheb Kader: Hard-working and on time.

Tim Page, From Lenses to Words

by Warren Getler

WINDMILL HILL, England — Tim Page has an interminable case of wanderlust. It often gets him into trouble. In April 1969, with U.S. troops patrolling the Vietnamese-Cambodian border, it nearly cost the British photographer his life.

Desperate to stay close to the action, Page jumped off a U.S. Marine Corps helicopter into a hot landing zone and then — 30 steps out — had the misfortune of straying too close to a land mine; a fragment ripped open his skull.

Page was declared dead on arrival. Ironically, it was the same status assigned to him nine years earlier in England after he flew headlong off his motorcycle. He fooled the medical profession on both occasions.

"Three times the accompanying nurse had to thump my heart back to the go mode," at the field hospital in Long Binh, South Vietnam, writes Page, 44, in his autobiography, "Page After Page," released last month by Sidgwick & Jackson in London.

"Most of my life, until fairly recently, has been nothing other than a series of reactions to disasters, to accidents," Page said in a recent interview.

Horst Faas, a senior London-based photo editor for The Associated Press who worked with Page in Vietnam, says that his former employee is "one of the luckiest people to be alive today."

"There came to be a saying among the press — don't get out with Tim Page, he attracts trouble," Faas says. "One time, Tim went out on a river patrol boat. Nothing ever used to happen on the [American] PTs, but Page's boat got shot up by the American Air Force and he was badly wounded."



Photographer Tim Page in his English cottage.

The incident is recalled in the autobiography. "Something had hit us, and hard. Probably a plane. I fell out of bed and grabbed a camera. The first run had raked the deck, cooking off the gas and ammo. On the second pass from the second bird, everyone on the deck fighting the blaze had been hit.

"I must have got off a half dozen frames in the eerie flare-lit light before the next jet came in. It was death winking you directly in the eye."

At his side in his studio is a scruffy medical bag, the same sack that Page carried in Vietnam. Next month, he will be filling it with mosquito repellent, gauze and antibiotics as he and a journalist friend make their way for a travel magazine assignment to the Darien Gap, an inhospitable track of rain forest in Colombia near the Panamanian border.

On the surface, "Page After Page" is the travails of an innocent, experimental youth whose sojourn to the East in the early 1960s amounted to a full-course immersion in sex, drugs, rock 'n' roll and war — a true "gonzo" experience.

On a deeper level, it's the story of a man who only recently has come to grips with the chaos of his past, including physical and

emotional scars from the war, a dissolved marriage, borderline destitution and suppressed guilt for having left behind for so long the parents who adopted him. In that sense, it is more than another personalized Vietnam book — it is a story of recovery.

Page, in his final chapter, describes how in recent years he's attempted to beat back "the old labels — freak, cripple, junkie, war photographer, boxing labels," by getting back into photography. He has succeeded in landing magazine assignments, photographing wild, but this time, serene landscapes.

In 1984, Page published a book on Sri Lanka — one of his favorite haunts — with the British publisher Thames and Hudson, and he is currently working on a photojournal that examines world Buddhism.

"Coming off the mountain" in the old 404 Peugeot, he writes in "Page After Page" about Sri Lanka, "was an exorcism, a slice of Kerouac's Dharma Bums. I had a supreme feeling of getting solid again, centered, and at an energy peak not reached for a dozen years. Problems were dissolving on contact. Serenity seeped from the island into my soul. It was a re-greening."

At his century-old home atop the green hills of Kent, a small farmer's cottage named Landing Zone 1, Page says that writing the autobiography, his first full-length written work, was a yearlong struggle. It was "like a daily visit to the shrink

and the dentist simultaneously — with all the emotion," he says. "A lot of the time I would sit here with physical pains in my body from writer's block. There were times during the scribbling that I'd say to friends that I'd rather go back to Nam and go through all the pain of the war again."

Faas says that Page — as a young photographer in Vietnam — was "almost overbearing, constantly throwing parties." His knack was "not losing his nerve" under fire, Faas says. "It wasn't so much the quality of his pictures, but his doing the right thing at the right time. I think he since has developed as a photographer."

For Page, photography produces a far more definitive — and thus satisfying — result than writing prose about himself. "Unlike, when I make a frame and should the frame be good — there is a Zen flow to it, you know you are going to hit the target — I got absolutely no kick out of achieving my writing quotient for the day," says Page with the '60s-speak that peppers both his speech and his writing.

PAGES previous books — including "NAM," a compilation of his Vietnam war photos; "Sri Lanka"; and "Ten Years After/Vietnam Today" — are essentially photojournals with limited text. "Page After Page," with about 40 photos, is a 240-page book that Page wrote in long hand.

The Joy and Agony of Piano Jury Duty

by Harold C. Schonberg

THEY sit, the jurors of any international musical competition, wrapped in ineffable dignity, presenting an impressive front as talented young musicians play their hearts out. The jurors, like the contestants, have come from all over the world for the occasion. Nearly all of them are veterans of the competition circuit, and they are perfectly aware of their power.

For very talented young pianists, competitions in recent years have been a way of life. Many of them might spend up to 10 years on the competition circuit, hoping that lightning will strike. Barry Douglas, the Irish pianist who won the Tchaikovsky Competition last year, had entered many major competitions in the past, always coming in very high, but never hitting it big. Now he has a real career. Whether or not he can sustain it is up to him.

On the reverse side of the coin, it is hard to think of a major pianist after Van Cliburn who has not been the gold or silver medal winner in a competition. But just as there are pianists, violinists, singers and others who are steady performers on the competition circuit, so there is an international cadre of judges who also follow the circuit.

Such people as Pierre Colombo (Switzerland), Arie Vardi (Israel), Nicole Henriot-Schweitzer (France), Joan Chissell (England), Lev Vlasenko (Russia), Rex Hobcroft (Australia), Gary Graffman (United States) and, for that matter, the writer of this article, are in constant demand as jurors.

Most of us are busy people. Why do we so often say yes? It's not for any financial reward. Several competitions do pay lavishly for two weeks of work. Others provide only transportation, housing and a small per diem allowance.

It's not for the joy of hearing the great classics, all of which every judge has memorized

since childhood. Competition specifications are put together by academics, who insist on measuring the breadth of repertory a young artist should have mastered. Thus there has to be a certain piece forever. You can't hear Chopin's Polonaise-Fantasy 45 times within a week, great as the piece is, and not have permanent scars. Some competitions are more permissive than others in this respect. But if 45 pianists have the choice of, say, any one of the 20 or so Chopin nocturnes, you can bet the farm that at least a dozen will select the D flat.

It's not for the intellectual stimulus of hearing new music. Most competitions stop at Prokofiev and Ravel, but many provide for the semifinal stage a difficult piece specifically composed for the occasion. Almost always these works are eminently forgettable, usually written in some form of postserialism, disliked by the pianists, the jurors and the public.

It's not for the privilege of hearing an undiscovered genius. The judges are all professionals and — word of mouth in our field being what it is — we know who the major entries are going to be. In a competition of 40-plus pianists, if you have four who are really good, who have

personality and imagination as well as skill and musicianship, you have a real competition. There always is the tantalizing hope of being in at the launching of one of those Emil Gilels, Maurizio Pollini or Vladimir Ashkenazy (all former competition winners).

It also has been my experience that judges, no matter how cynical they may pretend to be, no matter how bowed with the weight of years, no matter how springingly young, all have this in common: They are in love with the piano and with the men and women who play it — or, at least, play it well.

In any case, every juror knows, after the first round, pretty much which ones are going to be in the finals. Unusual talent, as opposed to mere talent (which almost every contestant has), immediately stands out, and we don't make mistakes about that.

Last July in Sydney, Albrecht Roseler (the

Continued on page 9

CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

Modern Italian Art

"Italian Art in the 20th Century" is the third in the Royal Academy of Arts series examining achievements in painting and sculpture since 1900. It will focus on the most important movements and on the work of some 45 artists, beginning with Futurism and Metaphysical Painting, both originating before World War I (Boccioni, Balla, Carrà, Russolo, Severini, De Chirico), and range to the important movements of recent years, Arte Povera (Merz, Koonellis) and Transavanguardia (Cacciari, Clemente). Also included is work by Amedeo Modigliani, usually seen within a French context, but here as part of the development of Italian modernism. Jan. 14 to April 9.

Helmut Newton Retrospective

The National Portrait Gallery is giving the first major museum retrospective in England of the work of the photographer Helmut Newton. The exhibition of 115 photographs, many of them in large format, concentrates on portraits, many of the subjects from the worlds of film, photography, fashion, art and the jet set acting out exaggerated images of themselves. To Feb. 16.

New Year at Covent Garden

Comedy is the seasonal line at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, with a revival of John Copley's 1982 production of Handel's "Semele," conducted by Sir Charles Mackerras (Dec. 22, 28, 30, Jan. 3, 7), while Jan. 9 brings the premiere of a new production of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," staged by John Cox and designed by Julia Trevelyan Oman. Adam Fisher conducts a cast headed by Lillian Watson, Carol Vanessa, Claire Powell, Dennis O'Neill, Thomas Allen and Alan Ope. (Also on Jan. 11, 13, 16, 19, 21 and 24.)

BEIJING

Nudes Make a Comeback

More than 7,000 people, art lovers or merely curious, streamed through the downtown China Art Gallery on the opening day Thursday of an exhibition devoted to a kind of painting once banned by Communist authorities as decadent. The 120 oils in the show all depict nudes in styles ranging from portraits to abstracts. Officials of the gallery said they expected a total of 150,000 visitors in the show's 17-day run, despite a ticket price (about 50 U.S. cents) 10 times higher than usual for Beijing art shows. At the opening Ying Ruocheng, vice minister of culture and the country's best known film actor, said: "I hope it will break new ground in familiarizing people with this type of art work and in this way raise their artistic sensibilities." Nudes fell into disfavor after the Communist takeover in 1949 and were banned entirely during the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution. Art academies were not allowed to use nude models until 1978.

UNICEF

Haydn Recording

In addition to its familiar Christmas cards, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund has for the last decade issued an annual recording for which the artists donate their services. This year's recording, on compact disc only, is of three Haydn concertos performed by the Italian violinist Andrea Cappelletti and the Scottish Chamber Orchestra conducted by James Blair. The record is available from the Italian UNICEF Committee, 1 Via Vittorio Hugo, and other Italian UNICEF offices, for 24,000 lire (\$18.50), and is being distributed commercially in England.

Military Rule
their political campaign...
public attention focused...
Seven of the 11...
members are in custody...
sentences that family...
and friends predict will...
ended as long as it suits...
official...
mood in Yerevan...
markedly since...
when the authorities...
d a ban on travel to...
by foreign reporters...
be virtually nonstop...
official discussions that...
the city's neoclassical...
use have ended. The...
the opera house is...
tanks and troops, who...
roof vests at night...
and throughout Armenia...
toward Azerbaijan...
maintained by a...
o-way exodus of refugees.

gentleman is at issue.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHUR

MAGNIFICENT RIVER

BEIJING

Nudes Make a Comeback

UNICEF

Haydn Recording

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 10 Countries Around the World

WEEKEND

Rai

Continued from page 7

new African fusion being created by Yousouf N'Dour, Alpha Blondy, Mann Diba...

Rai presents a different perspective from the invasion of the rest of the world by Black African music...



Cheb Khaled: "King of Rai."

Beaubourg Center, arranged to cover the cost of Khaled's latest...

Khaled still lives in Oran, still the capital of Rai...

Cheb Khaled (Khaled Hadj-Brahim), the "king of Rai," was born in Oran in 1960...

Corporate Cinderella on Wall Street

by Alison Leigh Cowan

In Hollywood's latest view of Wall Street, working women can apply garish eye-makeup...

A 'Rocky'-like fable for the pink-collar set, the movie sends its heroine on a giddy ride...

new comedy. A "Rocky"-like fable for the pink-collar set...

French disc jockeys, particularly in Marseille, have been known to receive threatening telephone calls...

Even the deliberate use of the title "Working Girl" rather than the politically safer "Working Woman" illustrates the character's entrapment.

"She's a prisoner of the cliché," says Nichols.

In this slightly exaggerated world, the most successful women are those who, much like Tess's boss, Katharine Parker...

The Andy Warhol portrait of her hanging over the mantle in her town house says it all...

"We're both in the same city, I've indicated I'm receptive to an offer, and I've cleared the month of June..."

KEVIN Wade, the 34-year-old writer whose other "urban comedies" include the Off Broadway play "Key Exchange"...

Still, the film's backers at 20th Century-Fox must have been banking on the obvious...

That was not easy, given that the original script traces Tess's involvement in insider trading...

The resemblance ended there, however. While Stone sought to reconstruct Wall Street faithfully...



Melanie Griffith

For instance, Nichols had no qualms about Tess's taking revenge upon some two-finding colleagues by typing out an obscene yuck-down on the overhead ticker...

In the end, the makers of "Working Girl" overhauled the plot even before the other Wall Street film's release...

By the sixth rewrite, Tess was not unlike her creator, Wade. For instance, Wade hit upon the solution to Trask Industries' takeover woes...

tors thought could be used to soften the character's otherwise single-minded pursuit of wealth and glory.

"Melanie's gentleness and humanity, the way in which she deals with everyone no matter whether they can help her or not; that's very important," says Nichols.

In hindsight, it becomes clearer why Nichols prevailed. Indeed, the line between actress and character blurs quite a bit...

Similarly, it is Tess's 30th birthday that is the watershed where she realizes she desperately wants to be taken seriously...

"About eight years ago, I decided to be serious about acting and wanted to become really good," says Griffith.

ONCE the team was assembled, they spent three months researching the characters, which consisted primarily of treating secretaries to lunch and pumping them for ideas.

Suggestions poured in, such as the note from a Fox employee about the secretarial duty she found most humbling...

Ironically, though the filmmakers happily take on Wall Street's establishment and its hollowed ways...

The project rattled around the studio for a couple of years until Nichols was shown the script in early 1987...

As one of his first tasks, he cast Griffith as the heroine over the protests of 20th Century-Fox executives.

By the sixth rewrite, Tess was not unlike her creator, Wade. For instance, Wade hit upon the solution to Trask Industries' takeover woes...

Some business trivia that he gleaned from the financial pages a couple of years ago became the hook for his heroine...

"They asked me, and I said technically you can't do that, but it's a cute idea, and America will buy it," says Liam F. Dalton...

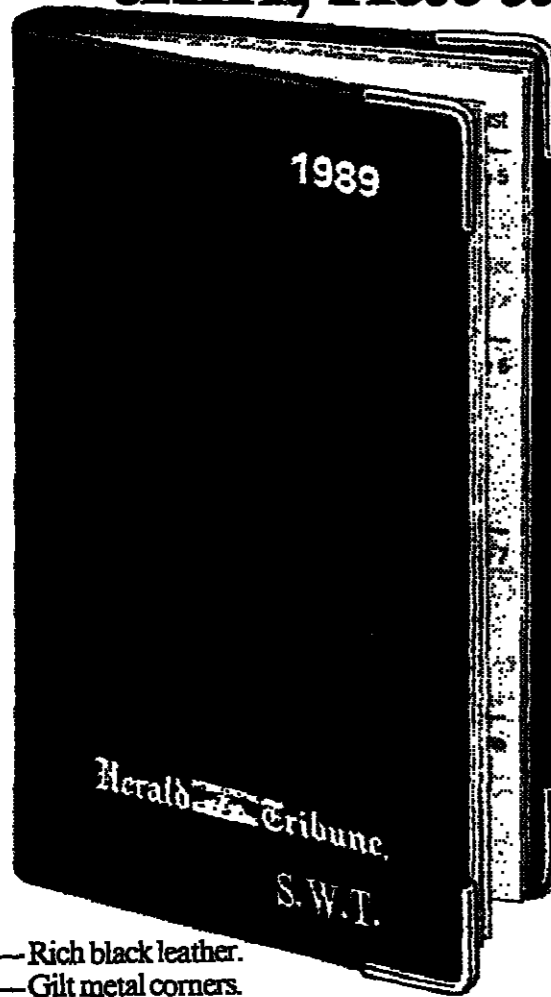
And Griffith? "At first, I cared a little bit," she says, though she claims it no longer bothers her.

Asked whether his next film might take on Hollywood's establishment, Nichols rhetorically asks, "Do you think anyone would want to see it?"

But it was Griffith's vulnerability that Nichols and his collabor-

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Name, Address, City/Code/Country

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna Museum des 20. Jahrhunderts (tel. 78.25.50). To Jan. 15: Eighty masterworks of 20th century art from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection...

BELGIUM

Antwerp Rubenshuis (tel. 232.01.03). To Jan. 15: Two hundred examples of 17th and 18th century silvers from Antwerp...

BRUSSELS

Centre culturel de la Communauté française - le Botanique (tel. 217.63.86). To Jan. 1: Contemporary painting by 12 Soviet artists including Bouter, Filatov and Steinberg.

CANADA

Toronto Art Gallery of Ontario (tel. 977.04.14). To Jan. 15: Drawings by Hans Holbein the Younger from the court of Henry VIII...

DENMARK

Humblebaek Louisiana Museum (tel. 02.9.07.19). To Jan. 15: Some of Picasso's last works, from the years 1960 to 1973...

ENGLAND

London Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41). To Jan. 15: "Panorama": Several 100-foot-long reconstructed panoramic paintings, plus maps, handprints, paintings, photographs and moving panoramas of the 19th century.

FRANCE

Paris Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel. 42.60.34.57). To Dec. 31: "From Durer to Baselitz": 126 drawings by German artists of the 15th century to the present...

GERMANY

East Berlin Altes Museum (tel. 2.20.03.81). To Dec. 30: "The World of the Etruscans": some 1,200 objects gathered from East European collections illustrating Etruscan art, architecture, warfare, religion, funerary customs.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin Martin-Gropius-Bau (tel. 254.86.302). To Jan. 8: "Stages of Modern Art": a retrospective of German avant garde art, 1910-1969. On view are catalogues, photographs and art works from 20 influential exhibitions.

ITALY

Milan Palazzo Reale (tel. 87.19.13). To Jan. 8: Pierre Bonnard, 1867-1947: 60 paintings and 100 drawings and other graphic works are on view.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Museum het Rembrandt-huis (tel. 24.94.86). Drawings and prints by Jan Lievens (1607-

Musée du Louvre (tel. 42.80.39.26). To Jan. 30: "Rembrandt et son Ecole": 72 drawings by Rembrandt and his students from the museum's collection.

Musée d'Orsay (tel. 45.49.48.14). To Jan. 1: The second stop after London for the exhibition of Paul Cézanne's early art work, 1869 to 1872. On view are 60 paintings and 20 drawings and watercolors.

Pavillon des Arts (tel. 42.33.82.50). To Jan. 15: "Black Photography in America": included are over 200 images by four photographers.

Marseille Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel. 91.56.28.38). To Jan. 15: Genoese, Neapolitan and Venetian paintings of the 17th century, from provincial museums in France. 75 works are on view.

EAST GERMANY

East Berlin Altes Museum (tel. 2.20.03.81). To Dec. 30: "The World of the Etruscans": some 1,200 objects gathered from East European collections illustrating Etruscan art, architecture, warfare, religion, funerary customs.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52). To Jan. 4: "Toulouse-Lautrec's Graphic Works": 240 prints and posters representing the period from 1891 to the artist's death in 1901.

Tate Gallery (tel. 821.13.13). To Jan. 8: A retrospective of David Hockney's work includes 100 paintings, 30 photographs, 10 drawings and prints.

Victoria & Albert Museum (tel. 589.63.71). To Jan. 8: "Avant Premier": the work of leading French contemporary furniture designers.

Oxford Museum of Modern Art (tel. 722.733). To Jan. 15: "The Fallen": pays homage to artists who died during the First World War. Included are works by Geoffrey S. Altfred, Raymond Duchamp-Villon, Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, August Macke, Franz Marc and Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Grand Palais (tel. 42.89.54.10). To Jan. 2: "Caravaggio and Italian Painting of the Seventeenth Century": 160 works from national collections in France.

Musée Guimet (tel. 47.23.61.65). To Jan. 30: "The Lost Cities of the Indus": statues, ceramics, gold and copper objects are among 350 bronze-age exhibits found in the last 30 years in Pakistan.

Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel. 281.70.67). To Jan. 4: "From Raphael to Goya": Masterworks from the Collection of the Museo de Arte de Sao Paulo.

Museo Correr (tel. 25.625). To Jan. 15: Gioglio de Chirico: A 150-painting retrospective marks the 100th anniversary of the painter's birth.

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (tel. 535.77.10). To Jan. 8: Umberto Boccioni (1882-1916): 110 paintings and drawings, and etchings and sculpture, by one of the leading members of the Futurist movement.

Washington National Gallery (tel. 737.42.15). To Jan. 23: "The Shaping of Dalmyo Culture, 1185 to 1868." On view are 450 objects from feudal Japan, among them national treasures never before seen outside the country. Included are swords, saddles, ceramics, calligraphy, robes, no masks and portraits.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "صلى الله عليه وسلم"

WEEKEND

The Uncluttered Dances Of Erick Hawkins

by Anna Kisselgoff

NEW YORK — A mental clearing, refreshing as a spring shower, comes from the best of Erick Hawkins. His dances are the most uncluttered around, and his dancers, this season, have performed with a polished precision that makes it easier than ever to appreciate the clarity of movement so special to Hawkins's choreography.

Too little attention has been paid to the formal underpinnings of Hawkins's work. But in his latest premiere, "Cantilever Two," at the Joyce Theatre, of the 1965 "Lords of Persia," we see an ethic, not only an aesthetic, served by form.

Hawkins's early dance background, beginning in the 1930s, when he danced with the American Ballet of George Balanchine and Lincoln Kirstein, as well as with Kirstein's Ballet Caravan, exposed him to a tradition of ballet training that he was later to reject.

Nevertheless, he shares with Balanchine the ability to strip the stage image to a plasticity of unadorned bodies. Their vocabularies are very different: Balanchine, following his career in ballet and in Martha Graham's company, developed his own singular fluid idiom. Balanchine's aesthetic, moreover, is grounded in the musical impulse, while Hawkins comes from the modern-dance generation that often choreographed to no music — because it was decreed that one art form (dance) should not interpret another (music).

But the viewer's eye, in both cases, focuses on dancing relieved of extraneous movement or fussiness of dance convention. The mind may be stimulated in such cases, but it also has a rest; the same eye is led to focus on the dancing, not on extraneous elements, despite the possible presence of sets and costumes.

Yet, Hawkins is no formalist. Form as such is not his concern, and one hardly sees the essence of dance — steps, movement and combinations thereof — as his overriding interest. The choreography's structure, its relationship to the decor and its juxtaposition to the music, the nature of the dance idiom — these formal concerns are used by Hawkins to convey his view of the world.

The aesthetic serves the ethic, although one could argue that the Hawkins approach to dance is rooted in an ethical premise. In brief, Hawkins wants us to feel good.

In "Lords of Persia," he offers one of the happiest embodiments of his aesthetic-ethic: an image with the classical attributes of harmony and balance that is nonetheless highly dramatic.

Hawkins's coup de théâtre is to depict a game of polo, a sport supposedly invented in Persia, as nonconfrontational. The four male dancers in Ralph Lee's stylized Persian costumes are not opponents but lofty players in a game where rules count more than rivalry. The fact that the men are masked renders them impersonal, transforming them into ceremonial figures whose individual emotions count least.

This picture of harmony in a competitive encounter is a tour de force, convincing because it is impersonalized and formalized. Hawkins has consistently said that his work is not abstract but concrete. We see why in "Lords of Persia." The men (Daniel Tai, Michael Moses, Mark Wisniewski, James Reedy) cantering on imaginary horses and swinging Ralph Dorazio's beautifully honed mallets with elegant sweep, are not abstractions of an idea. They look very real albeit generalized, telling us in metaphoric terms something about an ideal in human relations.

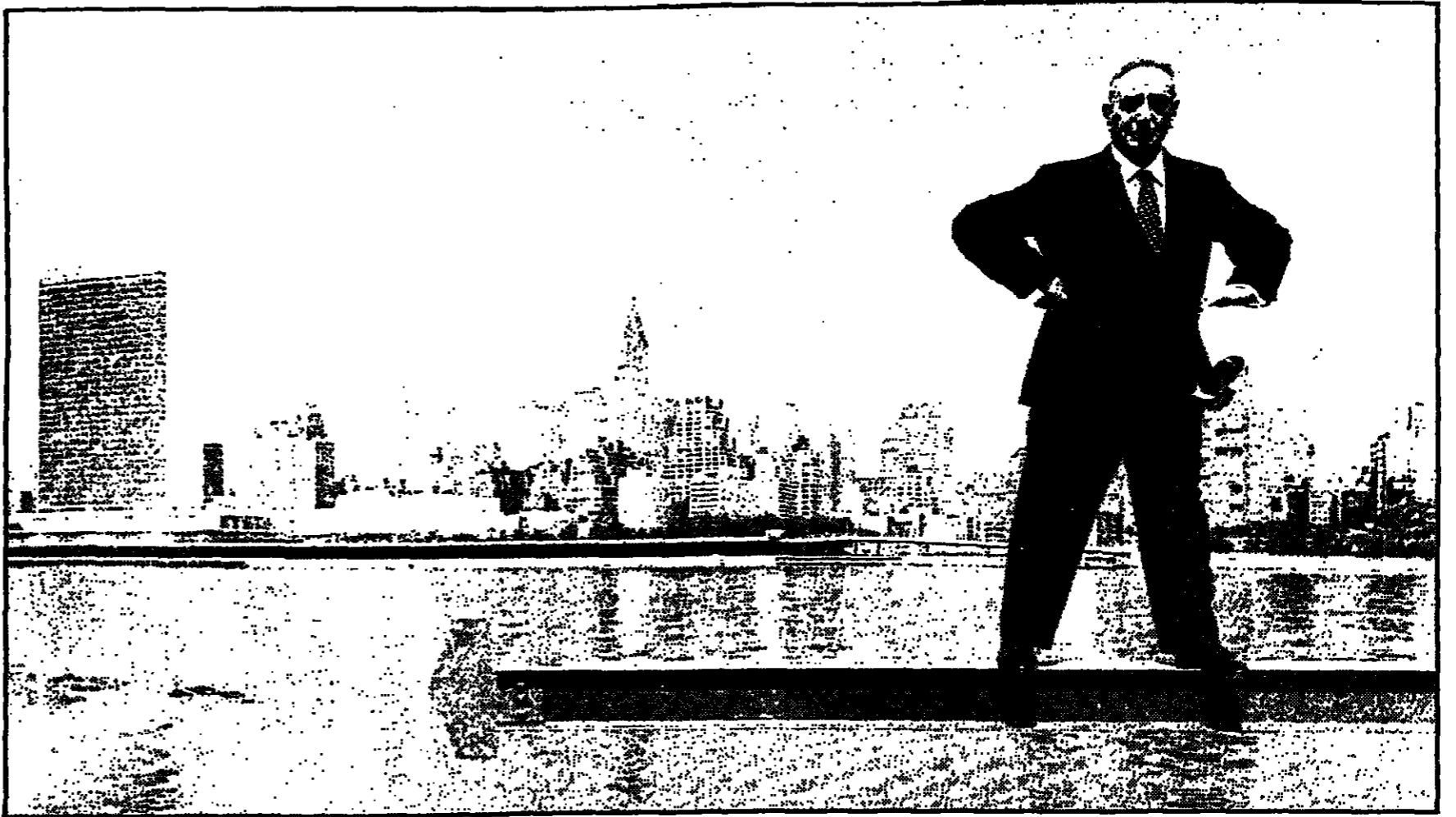
THERE is no such dramatic vignette in another revival, the 1961 "Early Floating," or the premiere, "Cantilever Two." Like "Lords of Persia," these works have scores by Lucia Dlugoszewski, whose originality of idiom and musical structure hardly go unsung. This season, the Erick Hawkins Dance Company honored her through all-Dlugoszewski programs.

"Cantilever Two" uses the music she composed for Hawkins's 1963 work for two men and two women, "Cantilever." The score seems ready-made for the completely new version, now performed by 12 dancers. "Early Floating," too, is a plotless work, for a woman and three men (James Aarons is especially noteworthy) and it may still be heavy going for the uninitiated.

"Cantilever Two" is a reversal of the same approach, a similar glorification of the human body — the dancers are barge-legged as usual. Yet, the formal structures are highly complex (playing with dancers in canon and counterpoint to another) and the dynamic range astonishingly varied. Three striking, curved sculptures by Dorazio are suspended in the air, and the dancers' curved forms, in their leaps, attain a sculptural volume of their own. "Cantilever Two" is essentially an ensemble dance; its power comes from the units of men and women who come flying in from opposing wings and the meshed unison passages that evolve into separate rhythmic lines.

The music's dissonance and sliding passages are counterpointed by the activity onstage. The dancers never dance to the music; they encounter it.

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Robert Moses in 1959, on a beam over the East River with Manhattan behind.

New York by Robert Moses: A Look Back

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — It is astonishing, in this age in which building at most anything in any major city can mean months if not years of controversy and delay, to think about Robert Moses.

From the time he came to power in the 1920s until his retirement in 1968, Moses built bridges, tunnels, highways, parks, beaches, housing projects, power stations, cultural complexes and playgrounds in the New York area.

And he built them almost by fiat: At the peak of his power he held 12 New York City and New York state offices simultaneously, and he constructed essentially what he thought made sense.

As the city's parks commissioner, its construction coordinator, a member of its Planning Commission, and chairman of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, the State Power Commission, and the New York State Parks Council, among other agencies, Moses proposed his own projects and gave himself his own approvals.

He was not a total czar — there were officials above him — but in practice mayors and governors tended to defer to him; it was Robert Moses, and not they, who set the agenda. Only occasionally was Moses's vision of what should be built in New York thwarted.

Moses was born 100 years ago. He died in 1981, well into the very un-Robert Moses-like era in which we now live — a time whose priorities have moved so far away from the concentration of vast power in a single official that it sometimes seems as if almost no one is making decisions about anything.

The process by which New York and other major cities are built has shifted 180 degrees since Moses's reign — now, for example, community boards, which did not even exist in Moses's time, have substantial influence over both public and private construction in New York City. And they represent only the tip of the iceberg of a complicated approvals process that is slow at best, and is often delayed still further by litigation.

This is an age that tends to view nearly every large project with skepticism. It is no exaggeration to say that the balance of power in development has moved dramatically away from those who build, whether they are public builders like Moses or private builders, and toward those who oppose building, or at least oppose the virtual carte blanche that Moses was known for.

THE centennial of Robert Moses's birth is an ideal moment to look not only at Moses himself but also at the evolution that the last generation has brought.

Were we better off with the Moses system? Was there, in fact, a Moses system in the first place, or was it really Moses himself?

The answer to this last question is surely the latter — as much as he was a master builder, Robert Moses was a master politician, and he knew the art of accruing power. He did much to make the system that, in turn, made his power possible: He drafted legislation setting up public authorities, which he then ran; he cajoled and schemed and pleaded with governors and legislators and financiers; he flattered the press.

No one in his day had gone out looking for an emperor of public works. Moses filled a need that he himself, in a sense, had made.

But back to the basic question: Were we better off with Robert Moses in charge? "In the 20th century the influence of Robert Moses on the cities of America was greater than that of any other single person," said Lewis Mumford, the architecture and social critic.

And it was so: Moses was not a theoretician, and thoughtfully disdained those planners who were, but his pragmatic, get-it-done-at-any-cost style nonetheless embraced a particular vision of what the city was to become.

Moses thrust great ribbons of concrete across an old and largely settled urban landscape, altering it drastically, and his guiding hand made New York, known as a city of mass transit, also the United States's first city of the automobile age.

But Moses's determination that the city should accommodate itself to the automobile, rather than the other way around, is of course now one of the things that dates him the most, as the car has come to be seen as the enemy of urban vitality, not the savior of it.

There was one great thing Robert Moses brought to New York, one message, and that was his unwavering commitment to the idea of the public realm.

Moses believed in public places — in the

idea of public parks, public beaches, public open space, public housing.

In his later years he became obsessed with quantity and efficiency more than with quality of design, but in the years before World War II he brought forth a remarkable amount of public work of excellent, even distinguished, quality.

Jones Beach is a perfect example: Built in 1930, it is a people's palace beside the sea, an exquisite set of stone buildings designed to standards far in excess of the norm for public construction in its age or in our own.

Before Jones Beach, bathhouses were generally shacks on the sand; Moses decided that he wanted enormous sandstone-and-brick structures, designed in a mix of Moorish, Gothic and 1930s modern, with a tower inspired by a Venetian campanile, rich mosaics, and elaborate, fanciful systems of signs and fountains.

The parkways Moses built were similar — the Northern and Southern State Parkways on Long Island were richly landscaped, curving roads whose designs would ultimately influence generations of parkway planners.

As Jones Beach was a new model for what

a public beach might be, so were the early Moses parkways a new kind of public road,

as different from the messy commercial strip as Jones Beach was from the tawdry boardwalk of old-style beaches.

It all changed in the years after World War II, when Moses's tactics, which had always been high-handed, became more arrogant still; he pushed through projects with an insistence that in today's climate seems almost impossible to believe, and the bulldoze-and-rebuild philosophy of urban renewal became his stock-in-trade.

NO public official was more closely identified with the banal red-brick towers of postwar public housing than Moses, or with the insistence that highways took priority over existing neighborhoods.

But Moses's arrogance, and the utter failure of his later work, should not blind us to the quality, even the grandeur, of his early projects.

Today we have almost no sense of a public realm; planners cope, they do not dream on

Moses's scale, and sometimes they seem not to dream at all. Now the same city and state government that underwrote Moses's immense public works are financially strapped, and they often look to private developers to build what meager public places and public amenities we are able to produce.

Moses would have had no patience with the spirit of privatization that is afoot in the United States; he would surely have quite properly resented the forfeiture of public control that it represented.

For whatever else we can say of him, Moses was, in the end, an advocate of the idea of public vision. He may have continually confused the public vision with his personal one, but that does not deny the depth of his commitment to the possibilities inherent in the public realm, to what a government determined to build well can do.

If power was too centralized under Robert Moses, as we mark the hundredth anniversary of his birth it is hard not to wonder if we have not paid a price for letting the pendulum swing so far the other way.

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Piano Jury Continued from page 7

juror from West Germany) and I, just for kicks, after the first round wrote on a slip of paper the names of the six pianists we thought would be in the finals. As it turned out, we both had five of the six, and it would have been six out of six had not one of the pianists self-destructed on memory lapses during his last solo concert.

So why do we go? Well, it may be geographical curiosity. Often we are invited to a place we had never visited and always wished to see. It's also a chance to meet colleagues, to make new friends, to share experiences. It presents an opportunity to hear what presumably are among the world's best young pianists.

There are, inevitably, differences of opinion about fine points of technique and interpretation. But when the best talent appears, it is a pleasure to watch judges share the experience. Sidelong glances, a sharp intake of breath, a sudden concentration, a straightening of the back — these are phenomena that occur when a possible competition winner appears.

There are national styles in competitions, and none so different as between East and West. Western competitions are strict. Judges and contestants can be disqualified for talking to each other. Judges are even encouraged to refrain from talking to each other (but try to stop them). Any juror who has a pupil in the competition is not allowed to vote on that contestant. Balloting is secret. There is no official discussion about the pianists, not even at the finals. The ballots are tabulated, and that is that.

In Eastern European competitions, however (if the Liszt-Barokk Competition in Budapest in 1986 is any criterion), they order things differently. Balloting is open. Teachers not only are allowed to vote on their pupils; they actually lobby for them. After the evening's session, Western jurors watched goggle-eyed as the Russian juror walked back to his hotel arm-in-arm with the Russian contestants.

Russian jurors, if they get to know you well enough and know you will not name names, frankly admit that they are there to do what they can for their pupils. In Budapest, one of the Hungarian jurors actually gave lessons to a Hungarian pianist during the competition. He did not try to keep it a secret.

This is not to imply that the competition was rigged. When the jury retired for the final voting session, much unhappiness was expressed at the low strength of the competition, and it was decided not to vote for first prize.

Jurors on the whole are a steady lot. They manage to keep awake (though some older ones can have a hard time). They have cultivated a look that is at once impassive and appreciative. But they can be ruffled. German or German-trained jurors are the strictest of all.

At the Rubinstein Competition in Tel Aviv some years back, an American contestant got a big hand from the audience and played an encore. He sat down and played an encore. The German and Japanese judges (the Japanese was German-trained) rose from their seats, outraged. They huffed and puffed and walked out. "It is not in the rules," the German explained.

They say in Tel Aviv that when Arthur Schnabel was alive and was a juror at the competition named after him, there never was a dull moment. Rubinstein made his own rules. He not only spoke to the contestants, he also took them all to his heart and would even give master classes, attended by all, and analyze their playing.

All this during the course of the competition! Nobody could hold down the irrepresible Rubinstein. It also was said that Rubin-

stein did not look kindly on jurors who disagreed with him.

Not all competitions are big. A juror might go to a three- or four-day competition as a favor to the organizer, or because he might have heard about one or two of the competitors, or simply because he would welcome a short break from routine.

One such event is the Greater Palm Beach Piano Competition in Florida. It has only six pianists, generally of very high quality. For those six pianists there are six jurors. Two years ago one of the pianists became ill and so there were more judges than pianists.

This year the contestants had to play a concerto with accompaniment on a second piano, and the winner would then play his concerto with orchestra. The accompanist provided by the competition turned out to be incompetent. The jurors demanded that the situation be corrected. Things moved fast. Anthony Mancini, a bright pianist at Juilliard, was called. Yes, he could fly down and play the other accompaniment. Yes, he knew the scores. He came and on the same evening turned in a brilliant job.

One of the hardest jobs of a juror is to face pianists after they are eliminated and tell them why. In most competitions, pianists who do not make it can approach one of the judges and asking for an analysis of their playing. It is terribly difficult to tell a talented, dedicated young pianist that he or she lacks personality and imagination. Most of us have worked out a routine. I generally mumble something about concentrating more on color and rhythmic flexibility, and less on structure. They look at me as though I'm crazy.

IT HAS been said again and again that pianists today have better techniques than the great ones of the past, but that they are not trained as well musically. My experiences of the last five years suggest the opposite. They are beautifully trained musically — at least, by current standards of what constitutes musicianship — but nowhere near as technically accomplished. I have as yet to hear from any younger pianist a Rachmaninoff, Friedmann, Hofmann or Lhevinne technique.

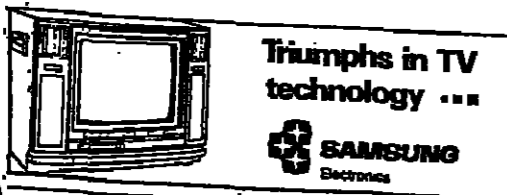
What they have in common, all of them, is an analytic approach to the music. Form is function. Very well, but that leads to a uniformity of style and approach. Some 25 years ago I complained that competitions were leading to a bland, impersonal style because contestants were playing for judges rather than for themselves. In one respect I was wrong. It is not because they are playing for judges. It is because that is today's international style. Indeed, judges at musical competitions say they would just love to hear pianists with personality, charm, beautiful tone production. And they mean it.

But I remain skeptical. For when a good, solid pianist comes up in the finals, he or she invariably gets the nod over the one who plays with intense personality. That's why the big competitions, like courtroom juries, have at least 12 jurors. Vox pop and all that. But when a juror becomes passionately involved with the playing of a young artist who approaches an ideal, and at the end finds himself outvoted by his peers, he secretly thinks that everybody else is crazy. Which is a normal reaction. Except that the thwarted juror knows that he and he alone is right.

Harold C. Schonberg, the former chief music critic of The New York Times, is the author of "The Great Pianists" (Simon & Schuster). He wrote this for The Times.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1988

WALL STREET WATCH

Investors Await New Surge In Attempted Takeovers

By ANISE C. WALLACE
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Investors are anticipating a new burst of takeover attempts by corporations and financial firms. "I think it's the calm before the next storm," said Steven A. Kroll, president of SLH Asset Management, the mutual fund subsidiary of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., which invests more than \$30 billion in stock and bond mutual funds.

Mr. Kroll and many other professional investors on Wall Street say that heavy takeover activity will resume at the beginning of January, much as it did at the beginning of this year.

The bidding frenzy resumes, arbitrageurs are sitting on a mountain of cash that could quickly be put to work in announced or rumored deals. In recent weeks, institutions, individuals and arbitrage firms have received almost \$14 billion in cash from trading in takeover and stock buyback companies, Salomon Brothers said.

This includes \$170 million from the management-led buyout of Foodmaker Inc., \$12.9 billion from the takeover of Kraft by Philip Morris Inc., \$110 million from American Hoist & Derrick's takeover of Coast America and \$403.8 million from the buyback of 20 million Penwalt shares.

So far, traders and arbitrageurs say, very little of this cash has been channeled back into the stock market. The arbitrage firms that have received their payments, for example, have been setting aside much of their cash in Treasury bills.

Traders are so convinced that the buyout binge will continue that they are virtually ignoring the cries for reform in Washington. They say the legislators who have expressed concern about the size and financing of these buyouts will likely be unable or unwilling to take the measures necessary to slow the pace.

"I don't see any configuration of potential laws that you can pass to stop this," said Ernest G. Wiggins, portfolio manager of the Fidelity Value Fund.

"It's not going to stop and it's not going to go away," Mr. Kroll of SLH Asset Management said.

The expectations of many professional investors are so strong that they do not even profess worry about the winding up of the Drexel Burnham Lambert case. Many past buyouts have been financed with high-yield "junk bonds" distributed by Drexel. On Wednesday, Drexel agreed to plead guilty to six U.S. felony counts and to pay a \$650 million to settle the biggest Wall Street securities fraud case on record.

TRADERS cited the fact that the junk bond market barely reacted last summer when the Securities and Exchange Commission filed its long-awaited enforcement action against Drexel for insider trading.

While many agree that the buyouts are likely to continue, they disagree about the size of any future deals. Because of the furor raised by the size of the \$25 billion RJR Nabisco deal, David N. Dreman, managing director of Dreman Value Management, argued that there would not be any more deals above \$20 billion.

"I don't think the bank lines of credit are open and that the junk bond market is big enough," he said. He predicted the next crop of deals would have market values of around \$5 billion.

But Mr. Kroll of SLH, for one, says the RJR Nabisco acquisition by the leveraged buyout firm Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. opens the door for much larger buyouts.

He predicts takeovers with market value of \$40 billion or \$50 billion. He compares the buyout phenomenon to the prices paid for New York real estate. Every so often, he said, people complain that prices cannot go any higher. But so far, prices of apartments have continued to climb.

Experts expect heavy bidding to resume at the beginning of January, just as a year ago.



HUNTER AND PREY — U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani and men targeted in his investigations on Wall Street. Clockwise, from above left: Ivan F. Boesky, pleaded guilty to securities fraud, serving three years in federal prison; Dennis B. Levine, pleaded guilty to securities fraud, released on parole in September after serving 18 months; Boyd L. Jefferies, pleaded guilty to stock manipulation, awaiting sentencing; and Michael R. Milken.



**A Powerful Broom Sweeps Wall Street
 Giuliani: Zealous Prosecutor Makes a Name for Himself**

By Scot J. Paltrow
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The agreement by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. to plead guilty to criminal charges is the latest episode in U.S. Attorney Rudolph W. Giuliani's personal crusade against flagrant cheating at the highest levels of Wall Street.

In recent months, there has been what brokers and investment bankers view as a blizzard of indictments, including the first use of the draconian federal racketeering statute against securities companies. Wall Street's lawyers complain that the ambitious, publicity-hungry prosecutor uses vindictive tactics to get witnesses to cooperate and that he has applied criminal law to an area that had been left almost entirely to civil regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

But Mr. Giuliani, 44, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, which includes Manhattan, says that criminal prosecution is necessary as a deterrent. He defends his tactics, denying accusations by defense lawyers that he heaps on redundant criminal charges when his office indicts individuals who refused to cooperate with investigations. "The decisions we make are based on the merits of the case," he said.

Drexel and the other accused Wall Street figures are simply one category among the many high-profile targets that New York's chief federal prosecutor has gone after since he took office five years ago.

Dennis B. Levine and the stock speculator Ivan F. Boesky to cooperate with prosecutors in other investigations. That cooperation led directly to Wednesday's settlement agreement by Drexel.

Last year, in a related case, Boyd L. Jefferies, head of Jefferies & Co. in Los Angeles, pleaded guilty to stock manipulation charges. Among the other developments in the past six months are stock manipulation charges against GAF Corp. and its vice chairman, James T. Sherwin, whose trial began Wednesday; market manipulation charges against the stock speculator Salim B. Lewis; racketeering and other charges against Princeton Newport Partners, a small investment concern that had extensive business dealings with Drexel; and the grand jury indictment Wednesday of Paul A. Bilzerian, the corporate raider and chairman of Singer Co.

Stanley Arkin, a defense lawyer and authority on white-collar criminal law who represents a number of those indicted by Mr. Giuliani, including Mr. Lewis, accuses the prosecutor of "cynical, malicious redundancy."

See **ZEALOT**, Page 13

GEC of Britain, CGE of France In Joint Venture

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Compagnie Generale d'Electricite of France and General Electric Co. of Britain will merge their power engineering operations to create the largest such group in the European Community, the companies announced Thursday.

GEC said its Power Systems Group would combine with CGE's Alstom subsidiary to form an engineering group with expected annual sales of more than \$4 billion (\$7 billion) net assets of \$8 billion and 85,000 employees.

Each company will take a 50 percent share in setting up a new joint company, a statement issued in London and Paris said.

"The scope of the joint company activities will include the development, production and marketing of equipment in power generation, electricity distribution and transmission, rail transport, industrial automation and related fields," the statement said.

"The company will be the largest power engineering enterprise of the European Community," it added.

It was not immediately clear what effect the new venture would have on GEC's pending \$1.7 billion acquisition — along with Siemens AG of West Germany — of Plessey Co., the British telecommunications and electronics group.

The two deals would not necessarily be mutually exclusive, however, as the GEC-Siemens-Plessey link would focus on high technology, while the GEC-CGE link would focus on engineering.

The Plessey transaction, if completed, would give GEC a share of the European telecommunications market as well as make it a formidable supplier of electronic components and systems to the world's military contractors.

For CGE, formerly a state-controlled group that was sold to private investors in May, the link with GEC would give it with a pan-European power engineering capability to match its pan-European approach to telecommunications.

At the end of 1986, CGE took over the West European telecommunications business of ITT Corp. through the formation of a joint

venture, Alcatel NV, in which it holds 63 percent.

In their joint statement Thursday, the two companies said that in the production of power-generating equipment, the new company will become the world's largest with a revenue of \$2.7 billion a year.

In the area of transportation and distribution of energy, revenue is expected to reach \$1.2 billion, and in railroad equipment, where Alstom is already the world leader, it will reach \$1.1 billion a year.

Alstom will also include its shipyards as a subsidiary of the new company.

The new company's name, and the date of its formation, were not specified, but the announcements in Paris and London said that the president would be Jean-Pierre Desgeorges, the president of Alstom, and that the vice president would be Robert Davidson, the current president of Power Systems.

More than half of the company's sales will be outside Britain and France. The group's supervisory board will be composed equally of GEC and CGE representatives.

Alstom, which is strong in Europe, Brazil, Mexico and Indonesia, primarily orients its exports to Southeast Asia, the Mediterranean basin and Latin America.

GEC has revenue of \$3.42 billion. It has plants in India, South Africa and Australia, and is oriented toward the Commonwealth countries.

In 1987, Alstom's turnover reached \$4.74 billion and profits of \$74 million.

A quarter of GEC's sales, or about \$833 million, involves the construction of power plants.

Although the new venture would form the largest power engineering group in the European Community, it would not necessarily be the largest in Europe.

For example, Asea Brown Boveri, the Swedish-Swiss engineering and electronics giant, posted sales of \$8.5 billion in the first half of 1988.

CGE posted group net profit of 1.83 billion francs (\$305 million) in 1987, while GEC posted pretax profits of 8708 million francs.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Dec. 22
Amsterdam	2.003 2.011 1.789 0.336 0.153*
Brazeled (a)	37.875 47.02 28.94 1.78 2.84*
Frankfurt	1.716 1.729 1.729 1.729 1.729
London (b)	1.795 — 2.193 2.099 2.200 2.099
Milan	1.2670 2.2329 2.240 2.150
New York (c)	1.176 1.172 1.184 1.204 1.202
Paris	8.55 10.71 2.128 — 1.627*
Tokyo	194.89 22.471 76.20 20.44 0.928 0.28 3.24*
Zurich	1.69 2.691 0.847 0.972 0.147*
1 SDR	1.1714 0.498 0.277 7.942 1.234 2.242 0.584
1 SDR	1.346 1.744 2.39 0.152 1.292 2.071 2.072 2.017 1.042

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closing rates. a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	Per \$
Australian	1.514
Belgian	36.73
Canadian	1.1959
Chinese yuan	3.7221
Deutsche mark	1.632
Swiss franc	2.202
Japanese yen	163.60
South African rand	2.06
Spanish peseta	166.64
Thai baht	25.265
Turkish lira	17.656
U.S. dollar	1.000
Venez. bolivar	20.710

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	1-year
British sterling	1.791	1.789	1.782	1.781
Japanese yen	124.19	124.49	125.2	125.2
Deutsche mark	1.748	1.743	1.739	1.739

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAH (Bahian, Prid, dirman); Gosbank (Moscow). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	Dec. 22
1-month	9 1/8 - 9 3/8
3-month	9 1/8 - 9 3/8
6-month	9 1/8 - 9 3/8
1-year	9 1/8 - 9 3/8

Key Money Rates	Dec. 22
Discount rate	7 1/2%
Call money	13 1/4%
3-month Treasury bill	8 1/4%
6-month Treasury bill	8 1/4%
1-year Treasury bill	8 1/4%

U.S. Money Market Funds	Dec. 22
Merrill Lynch Ready Assets	0.83
30-day average yield	0.87

Gold	Dec. 22
A.M.	415.5
P.M.	415.5
Close	415.5
High	416.25
Low	414.75
Open	415.0
Settle	415.0



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Military Rule

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Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE

Table of stock market data including various stock symbols, prices, and volume.

TI, Hitachi Join In Developing a 16-Megabit Chip

By David E. Sanger. TOKYO — Two of the world's largest makers of semiconductors, Texas Instruments Inc. and Hitachi Ltd., said Thursday that they would jointly develop a next-generation memory chip...

Company officials say the agreement was intended to share the enormous cost and enormous risk of developing a 16 million bit memory chip, which most experts expect will not be commercially available for three to four years.

Analysts said that it was not immediately clear which company had the most to gain from the agreement. Both have the talent and the cash to fund development of the 16 megabit DRAM, or dynamic random access memory, without outside help.

Those who favor such alliances generally argue that the United States has basically lost the battle for memory chips, and so the country's chip makers have little more to lose by teaming up with the Japanese to develop future generations of chips.

Those who oppose such alliances argue that they gradually undermine U.S. abilities to develop such technology without outside assistance.

Mr. Ishikawa said that Texas Instruments had discussed the risks of appearing to aid the Japanese industry with the joint development agreement, while competing with Japanese manufacturing technology in projects like Sematech.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High Season Low Open High Low Close Chg.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, Food, and Metals.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Livestock.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Financial.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Stock Indexes.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Metals.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Dividends.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Spot Commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for U.S. Treasuries.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Paris Commodities.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for S&P 100 Index Options.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for London Commodities.

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THE DREXEL DEAL: In the end, a painful understanding that it was better to snitch than to fight

His Firm Casts Milken Adrift

Guilty Pleas Could Scuttle Junk-Bond Chief's Defenses

By Steve Coll and David A. Vise
WASHINGTON — For the past several weeks, as directors of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. sought to fend off federal charges, they agonized over the question of what moral, legal and financial obligations they had to Michael R. Milken, the executive most responsible for the firm's dramatic growth.

Overruling Mr. Milken's defenders, Drexel's board agreed to plead guilty to crimes with which he is likely to be charged.

It participated in one of the biggest securities frauds on record. The directors' turnout followed intense negotiations and emotional debate, according to sources close to the firm. Even at the end, the division on the board was dramatic: The final vote was 16 to 6 in favor of settlement, according to sources.

targets of future criminal prosecutions, sources said. Mr. Giuliani's office had recently threatened to indict a number of Drexel employees who had not received formal notices that they were the targets of investigations. By Wednesday, Drexel executives felt they had assurances that future prosecutions would be confined to those people who had already received so-called target letters, indicating that criminal charges were likely against them.

A Bitter Pill for Defiant Employees

By Kurt Eichenwald



Frederick H. Joseph, Drexel chief executive.

NEW YORK — The days leading up to the record \$650 million agreement by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. to settle pending charges of violations in securities law were frustrating and bitter for the firm's leaders, who had undergone the uncertainty of two years of government investigation.

At least a month ago. From the beginning, the government demanded that Drexel plead guilty to committing a number of serious securities law violations and pay a heavy fine. As negotiations continued over the financial penalty and other terms, the government's strongest weapon loomed stronger than ever: If Drexel did not agree to settle, prosecutors said they would file racketeering charges against it.

Military Rule

political campaign at a agency. Public attention focused on quake, the arrests have 1. Seven of the 11 conspirators are in custody, serving sentences that family members predict will be as long as it suits official nose.

DREXEL: Not Just a Wall Street Firm, but a Way of Doing Business, Is Being Scrutinized

(Continued from page 1)
really fit to monitor its own activities? Has the culture of Wall Street been imbued with a spirit that encourages its sharper players to take advantage of the financial system?

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

EC Rules Would Curb Poison Pills

BRUSSELS — The European Commission agreed Thursday to corporate takeover rules that would require full bids once an entity has acquired a third of a company and that would make it difficult for corporations to use certain "poison-pill" takeover defenses against formal offers.

Santander Has 9.9% of Royal Bank

LONDON — Royal Bank of Scotland Group PLC said Thursday that Banco Santander of Spain had bought a further 5 percent stake in the group, raising its holding to 9.9 percent. Royal Bank welcomed the development.

Maxwell Selling Print Unit for \$300 Million

LONDON — Robert Maxwell said Thursday that he was selling his British printing interests for up to \$300 million (\$540 million) to help pay for his recent purchase of Macmillan Inc.

consolidation in MCC's balance sheet," he said. BPCC comprises 40 operating companies and businesses employing 7,100 people. It had pretax profit of \$29.6 million in 1987 on revenue of \$290.6 million.

Route Will Go to Continental, Court Insists

WASHINGTON — A federal appeals court has ordered the Transportation Department to award the Seattle-Tokyo air route to Continental Airlines in the latest round of a two-year battle among three of the largest U.S. airlines over the lucrative route.

Springer Sets Hungary Deal

BUDAPEST — The West German publishing group Axel Springer Verlag AG set up a joint venture in Hungary on Thursday, it was announced at a news conference.

White Knight in View, William Collins Says

LONDON — William Collins PLC, the British publisher, said Thursday that it had received an approach about a possible friendly takeover bid to counter an unwelcome offer from Rupert Murdoch's News International PLC.

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BOOKS

A WRITER'S AMERICA: Landscape in Literature

By Alfred Kazin. 240 pages. \$24.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by William Howarth

ALFRED KAZIN is a rare figure these days, an intellectual in love with America and willing to fling that song across the spacious skies, purple mountain majesties and fruited plains that we tend to forget as they really out there, beyond the urban gridlock and deadlocked doors where most citizens now unaccountably live.

Kazin makes no apologies for his passion, an attitude that will strike some readers as either oblivious or obstinate about the national future. His book sweeps back and forth over the American continent, seeking through its writers some message about the land itself, one that explains why generations of explorers and travelers have produced a chronically rootless and restless race that is nonetheless "haunted by a sense of place."

Thomas Jefferson had that feeling, seated high atop his Virginia mountain in a Palladian estate, urging Lewis and Clark to journey west and bring back news of the continent's splendor. Emerson and Thoreau felt it in Concord, Massachusetts, a town of sleepy, pastoral beauty that launched two revolutions, political and cultural. Whitman, Twain, James, Faulkner — in these and dozens of other American writers, Kazin finds a persistent absorption with place, not as a background for stories and ideas, but as the very body from whence they sprang.

Although this story is familiar to Americans, it also bears repeating to successive generations. As a people they have always had a strangely felt, if dimly understood, hunger for "Nature," tending either to exploit or preserve it as a material resource. In either case, they have missed what many of their artists have seen: that rocks, trees and clouds also nourish the spirit, presenting in outward, visible form the needs and doubts that roll their deep inside. Hence Melville voyaged out to the open sea, where "meditation and water are wedded for ever," ("Moby-Dick") and Steinbeck drove down U.S. Route 66, "the mother road, the road of flight."

Wandering is an American pastime, change Americans' most enduring trait. Yet landscape is fixed, one of the few traditions they cannot spurn. In Kazin's view, "landscape" comprises not just farm and forest, the rolling hills or tidal coasts, but also wasteland, the negative space of swamp and battlefield, and settlement

— great homes at Saratoga and Newport, the sooting towers of New York, Chicago and Los Angeles. This broad definition favors his urban background, which often inspires a gutsy, reminiscent prose: "A New Yorker seeing Chicago for the first time at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1943, when Chicago was turning out sailors as Detroit turned out tanks, was as excited by the city on the lake, the city of terrible winters, and its indigenous American force, as another writer might have been by Paris. A wild energy poured in from Lake Michigan, from the sailors pumeling each other to keep warm, from the stiffly suited Black recruits. It all brought home the street corner savagery of the gangs in James T. Farrell's 'Studs Lonigan,' the unleashed power of Black resentment in Richard Wright's 'Native Son.'"

Too much of this, and you might feel trapped on a cross-country bus with a bookish seaman, but Kazin knows how to make the scenes and texts serve one another. His account is an "essay" in the traditional sense, a trial or experiment that develops theme and variations in a loose, meditative manner. With him we wander in time, branching out from a particular locus, say, *Phum Island off the north shore of Massachusetts*, through a skein of references to Proust, Samuel Sewall, Whitman, Frost, Melville, and the Finnish Eddas.

To give this journey a form, he builds each chapter around principal figures and sites, moving east to west along a course that leads from Jefferson to Robinson Jeffers, brooding about the republic on their separate coasts. At times the effect is of a quick grand tour, whistle-stopping through the Major Writers anthology, but when Kazin pauses for longer visits, as with Thoreau, the author and environment become subtly matched.

So broad and readable a text deserves a better form of publication. While the numerous images — photographs, drawings, and paintings — are well selected and arranged, many prints have a muddy, murky cast, and only the latest of captions. Type is set in a small font with a long measure, probably to leave more space for pictures. The resulting book is a hybrid, not clearly designed for either the desk or coffee table. That seems regrettable, in view of the urgent concluding question: What Whitman poses his fellow American: "But where is what I started for so long ago? And why is it yet unfound?"

William Howarth, author of "The Book of Concord" and "Travelling the Trans-Canada," teaches American literature at Princeton University. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagrammed deal from the Conata Invitational, played Nov. 3-6, in Malmo, Sweden, illustrated an important aspect of a well-known argument: What should be the opening lead with three small cards? The most popular choice for American experts nowadays is the low card, and in this case that would make life easy for the declarer.

In practice, Magnus Lindkvist led the club six against four hearts. His partner, Bjorn Fallenius, won and continued with two more high clubs, hoping that his partner would score a trump trick. This happened, but not quite in the way he expected.

South ruffed with the heart ten and found to his dismay that West now had to score a trump trick together with the diamond ace for down one.

This might well have occurred if East-West had been using traditional top-of-nothing leads. But the truth was slightly stranger. East-West were using the low lead, but Lindkvist decided to confuse the issue by leading high. He thus confused his partner into a third round, which was the only hope for the defense, and he confused South into making the fatal, but understandable, play of ruffing with the heart ten.

Bridge hand diagram showing North and South hands with cards and suits. Includes a bidding sequence: North 1C, South 1S, North 2C, South 2S, North 3C, South 3S, North 4C, South 4S.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Dec. 22

Table of World Stock Markets with columns for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Johannesburg, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Toronto, Tokyo, Zurich, and various regional indices. Includes closing prices and percentage changes.

Table of Canadian Stocks (Toronto Dec 22) and US Stocks (High Low 2 P.M. Chg. Dec 21). Lists various companies and their stock prices.

Large advertisement for 'Pete' featuring a portrait of a man and promotional text for a book or service.

ACROSS crossword puzzle with clues: 1 More's the pity!, 5 Praline component, 10 ... morgana, 14 Bombay bigwig, 15 Bouquet, 16 Monumental, 17 Almost simultaneously, 20 Circle measure, 21 Magistrate in ancient Rome, 22 Lawyer's thing, 23 Laughed like a grouple, 25 First name of a Wharton man, 28 Palette color, 29 Heelkicks, 31 Needlefish, 32 Bedstaff, 36 La's lead-in, 37 He arouses a woman's fury, 40 O'Neill monogram, 41 Egyptian king, 43 Egg: Comb. form, 44 Ending with nor or sou, 46 ... throat, 48 Actress Spacak, 49 Coat miners, 52 ... Paul, 53 Kruger, Transvaal leader, 53 Zones, 54 ... y like ... taking his rest!, 54 Wolves, 58 How a cookie crumbles, with "he", 61 Novel or sermon ending, 62 Clean or spottish, in Caen, 63 ... Seton, My Theodora's author, 64 Woodland creature, 65 One of the 12 tribes of Israel, 66 Grating sound.

WEATHER section with tables for EUROPE, ASIA, NORTH AMERICA, AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA, and MIDDLE EAST. Includes high/low temperatures and weather conditions.

PEANUTS comic strip panel showing characters in a play rehearsal.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panel showing a character talking about going to bingo.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panel showing a character with a bomb.

JUMBLE word game section with a grid of letters and instructions.

BLONDIE comic strip panel showing a character talking about a book.

BEETLE BAILEY comic strip panel showing a character talking about a billion.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panel showing a character talking about productivity.

REX MORGAN comic strip panel showing a character talking about a patient.

GARFIELD comic strip panel showing Garfield talking about a parn thing.

REBOARD section with a grid of letters and instructions.

Solution to Previous Puzzle grid with words: BAAL, ORATE, CASH, ODBA, BISON, ANTI, ELTON, JOHN, DENVER, RAE, AEDS, NAIVE, SILENCE, FILLED, VAY, BRIGS, ALMA, REALM, AGO, DIANAR, ROSS, MARTIN, ZEN, TENTH, UELE, SOFAS, SKI, ASCENT, PAINTED, BOULE, ADOBE, IRE, ALBERT, GOREVIDAL, STEN, SEDER, MAST, HIDE, PRODS, PLEA.

DOONESBURY comic strip panel showing a character talking about a parn thing.

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REBOARD section with a grid of letters and instructions.

SPORTS

Parity Pete's Party-Poopers Have Ruined the Playoffs

VANTAGE POINT/Tony Kornheiser

For decades, baseball's New York Yankees gave millions of fans a team to hate. Who in his right mind is going to write a musical titled "Damn Seahawks"?

So long Rams, Bills, Seahawks (yet again). That leaves us with the Final Four: San Francisco and Chicago in the AFC, Cleveland and Cincinnati in the AFC.

last four games, and one of them was to Tampa Bay. This is not the way you want to come into the playoffs, lashed to the hood. The Oilers find themselves in similar posture: They've lost two of their last three games, including last Sunday's to the Browns in Cleveland. Guess who, and guess where, the Oilers are playing Saturday? Some team must be worse on the road than the Oilers, but only John Candy and Steve Martin come to mind.

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Curse you, Parity Pete. Curse you for finally getting your scheduling ghouls in the National Football League to succeed in arranging the noxious balance you've been striving for: a league overflowing with ordinariness and mediocrity.

Wilson Is One Angry Viking



Wade Wilson: Benched again.

'What's Going On Here Stinks'

EDEN PRAIRIE, Minnesota — Wade Wilson figures that, for the last two seasons, he has been teased, twisted and "Tommyd" by the Minnesota Vikings.

for a national television audience and in front of a sellout crowd in the Metrodome, being yanked out of the game against the Chicago Bears.

SIDELINES

Höflehner Wins Cup Downhill Race

ST. ANTON, Austria (AP) — Helmut Höflehner of Austria, who placed 69th in last season's World Cup standings, conquered a dangerous downhill course Thursday for his second victory this season.

Indy Star Lanier Gets Life Sentence

BENTON, Illinois (AP) — Randy Lanier, the Indianapolis 500 rookie of the year in 1986, was sentenced Wednesday to life in prison without parole for his part in a multimillion-dollar drug smuggling operation.

Pact in China

Li Peng and visiting Prime Minister Li Keqiang signed a new aviation agreement and two other pacts at the visit, the first to China.

For the Record

Wayne Fontes, the NFL Detroit Lions' interim coach for the final five games of this season, was given a three-year contract Thursday.

Quotable

Boxing announcer Hugh Malley on former heavyweight champion George Foreman: "Some fighters telegraph their punches. Of George was reported to carrier pigeons."

SCOREBOARD

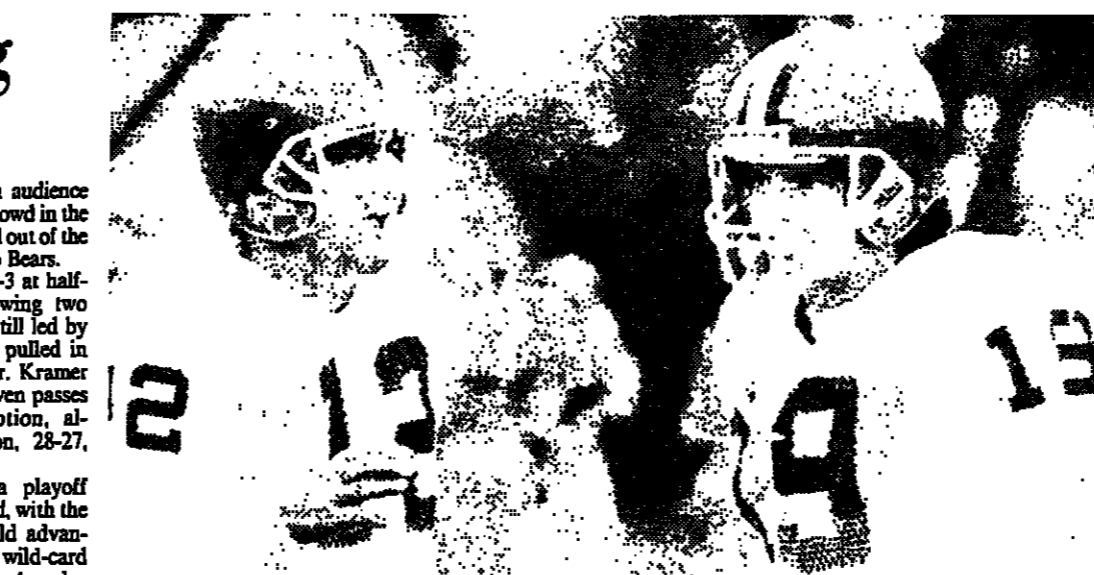
Table with columns for BASKETBALL, HOCKEY, and NHL Standings, listing various teams and their records.

Selected College Scores

Table listing scores for various college sports including basketball, football, and soccer.

SOCCER

Table listing soccer matches and scores from various international tournaments.



Don Strock, 38, left, discussed the offense with Bernie Kosar at the Browns' practice Wednesday.

The Browns' Strock: Wildest Wild Card

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK — Three months ago, Don Strock was a retired athlete approaching his 38th birthday, getting a tan, playing golf and glugging beer at a country club outside of Miami.

Some Numbers Count More Than Others in NFL

By Thomas George

NEW YORK — The measuring stick for making the National Football League's playoffs emphasizes two numbers: victories and losses. But for the 10 teams that have qualified, there are other crucial figures.

Passers, Runners

WASHINGTON Post Service

The most shocking statistical revelation of the season is that the NFL is no longer a predominantly running conference and the AFC is no longer a predominantly passing conference.

Wilson Is One Angry Viking

for a national television audience and in front of a sellout crowd in the Metrodome, being yanked out of the game against the Chicago Bears.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) - A large section containing various classified advertisements for travel, real estate, and services.

OBSERVER

The Christian Tradition

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — As an heir to the Christian tradition, I am naturally surprised to find that Jews are now arguing passionately about who is a Jew and who isn't.

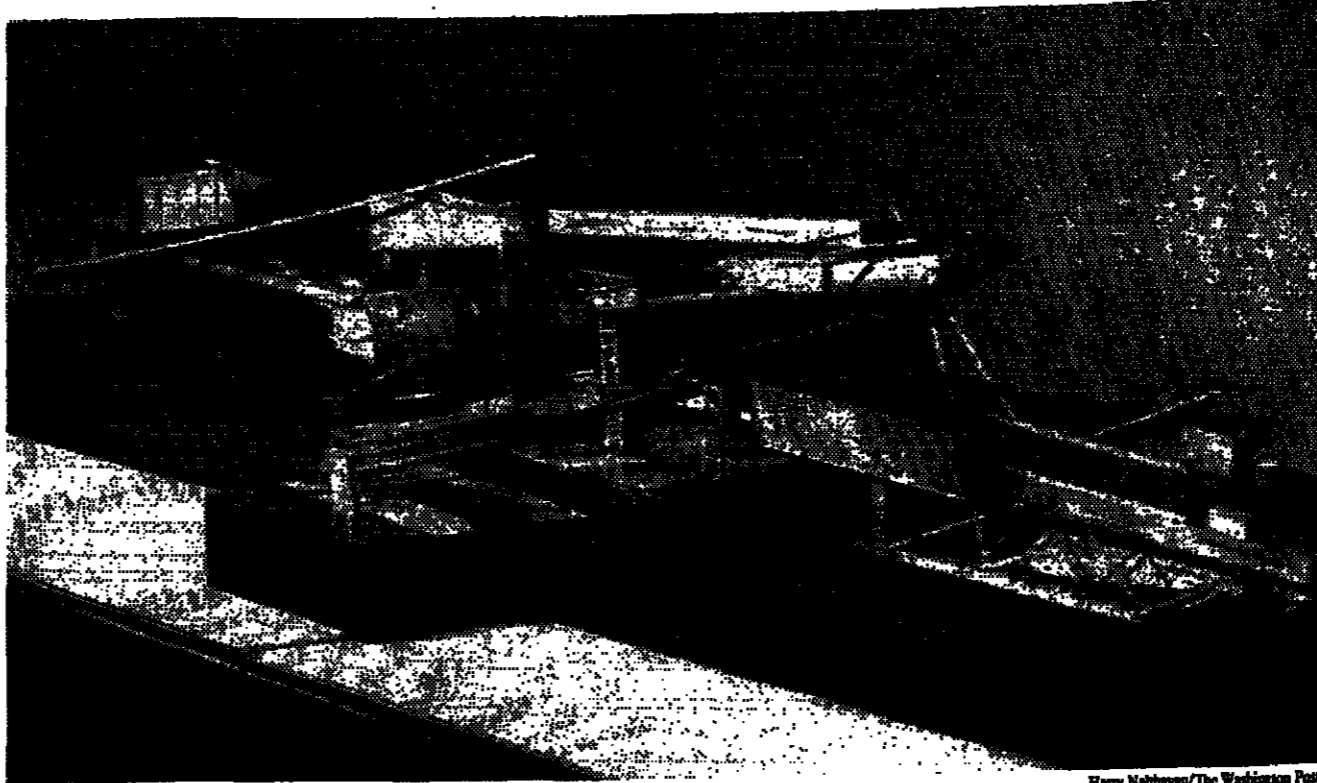
to argue that no real Christian would read another Christian out of the faith because of a disagreement about transubstantiation.
This created a profound crisis when my own dear mother left the church where she had worshipped for years because she was outraged by a new minister's theories about Communion.

By contrast, the Israeli political dispute about who is a Jew seems like tame stuff. Israel's Orthodox rabbis who want a government that will read a lot of people out of the faith would be dismissed as lightweight in the zeal division of old-time Christians.

A typical Christian situation occurred recently when allegations of sexual misconduct against certain evangelistic preachers raised the question: Should a Christian forgive his preacher as readily as she forgives his mother?
After all, if a true Christian could forgive his mother for fusing about transubstantiation, he could certainly forgive a few preachers for succumbing to a little lust. What true Christian hasn't succumbed to a little lust now and then?

Steel Clouds Over L.A. — Or Something

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service
LOS ANGELES — In the first flush of inspiration, it was conceived as a simple yet unforgettable tribute to Los Angeles — the new gateway to America — something to rival, perhaps even exceed, the grace and grandeur of the Statue of Liberty.



A model of "Steel Clouds," a proposed monument to be erected over a freeway in Los Angeles.

Then the ambitious idea fell into the hands of a government-appointed committee and a group of young architects drawn toward the avant-garde, with results that must be seen to be believed.
Nikolas Patsouras, the Greek immigrant electrical engineer who has led the gateway effort, said the blue ribbon panel appointed by Mayor Tom Bradley quickly decided it did not want "a static edifice, a monument in the conventional sense, that would fit in cities like Rome, Paris or Athens."

Angels rather than New York, and they are most often in trucks, cars and buses, not ships.
But there have been initial difficulties in adjusting to the Los Angeles scene. The West Coast Gateway's first handouts described the stretch of U.S. Route 101 to be surmounted by the monument as the Santa Ana Freeway, when according to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and most Angelenos it is actually a piece of the Hollywood Freeway.

Some natives quarreled with a bald statement in an initial prospectus that "public parking in the surrounding area is adequate." The Caltrans spokesman Thomas Knox said the department has yet to decide whether the gateway might prove an unsafe distraction for the 200,000 automobiles that ply through that section of central Los Angeles each day.

The design includes a number of stopping places for visitors touring the monument — for instance, an air-conditioned "Museum of Time" honoring U.S. history, a computerized genealogy archive, an immigration museum, two or three restaurants, a "Park of Peace and Unity" and a pair of aqueducts with sea life from the Pacific and the Atlantic, respectively.

Bradley has promised no public funds will be used in its construction, and not a dime has been raised so far, but "Steel Clouds" admirers argue that its multicultural charms will eventually win many converts.
The sheer boldness of this project is sustained under close inspection not only by the integrity of its strategic decisions but also through the poetic force of the images, metaphors and sensual experiences that it offers to the visitor," the jury said.

PEOPLE

Australian Alan Bond Was Buyer of 'Iris'es

The Australian multi-millionaire Alan Bond revealed on Thursday that he was the purchaser of Vincent van Gogh's "Iris"es" for \$33.9 million last year. The 50-year-old magnate acquired the work at a Sotheby's New York auction but waited until his penthouse office in Perth was completed before revealing it. The van Gogh takes pride of place in the 51st floor office, which has panoramic views over the city from which Bond has built a worldwide natural-resources, brewing, media and real-estate empire.

The Orchestre de Paris will hold a concert on Friday at the Salle Pleyel in Paris for the benefit of the Armenian earthquake victims. Performing will be the orchestra's musical director, Daniel Barenboim, as well as Charles Aznavour, Teresa Berganza, Patricia Chazem, Brigitte Engerer, Siegfried Jerusalem, Jean-Pierre Rampal, Isaac Stern and Yuri Bashmet, who is coming specially from Moscow.

The Swiss author Friedrich Dürrenmatt, 67, will bequeath his entire literary estate to Switzerland. Swiss government spokesman said that the estate will include all his manuscripts, as well as many of his paintings. The manuscripts are to be kept in a future "Archive of Swiss Literature" that would also include parts of the estates of writers Hermann Hesse and Robert Maria Rilke.

Prince Charles will return to a ski slope in Switzerland where he escaped death last March in an avalanche that killed a close friend, according to Buckingham Palace. The British royal heir's wife, Diana, will not accompany him because she has engagements in England, a palace spokeswoman said. The prince's visit to Klosters in late February and March will follow a trip to the United States.

A French court on Thursday gave the singer Sacha Distel a one-month suspended jail sentence and banned him from driving for six months for his role in a car accident in 1985 in which actress Catherine Deneuve was seriously injured. Distel was also fined 3,000 French francs (about \$500) after he found guilty of dangerous driving and causing injury.

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